FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JUNE 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — The Lebanese Government is "not in a hurry" to ratify the agreement with Israel as long as Israel links its withdrawal to a Syrian withdrawal — an issue which Damascus refuses to discuss, Voice of Lebanon radio reported citing diplomatic sources in Beirut. Lebanon is awaiting the "crystallization of certain stands" related to contacts underway between Tel Aviv and Washington, on the one hand, and to possible contacts between the United States and Syria, on the other, the sources added. Earlier, a commentary by Damascus radio said Syria has already declared its opinion of Lebanon's "agreement of submission" and this view is not open to compromise. However, Syria is ready to acquaint anyone with its views and "does not fear discussion," the commentary added. In an interview to be published in the 18 June issue of the weekly magazine *Al-Mahallah*, President Amin al-Jumayyil denied that Lebanon had been officially notified of Syria's rejection of the agreement and expressed hope that Syria will not hamper its implementation, MENA and SPA reported. The agreement does not conflict with Lebanon's membership in the Arab League or its duties toward the joint defense pact, Al-Jumayyil said.

In another development, "political sources" in Jerusalem said that without significant expansion of the multinational force (MNF) IDF redeployment in Lebanon would be impossible to implement, the Tel Aviv daily *Ha'aretz* reported. Adding that contacts for an expanded force have recently begun, the paper said "official elements" in Romania have announced the that they are considering joining the MNF.

Military, Security situation — At least 17 people were killed in Tripoli by indiscriminate gunfire from a passing car, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. 'Alawaite sources in the city said they carried out the shootings in retaliation for the earlier killing of 'Alawaite officials, according to another radio report.

In another development, Jerusalem radio said the curfew imposed on the village of Dayr Qanun following an ambush of Israeli soldiers was lifted 4 days ago but the IDF continues to block entry into the community. Meanwhile, the IDF commander in the Tyre area said the only way to end "terrorist" operations against the Israeli Army is to isolate southern Lebanon completely, Beirut and Jerusalem radios reported.

PLO Affairs

The September Martyrs' Brigade, which belongs to the Al-'Asifah forces, has joined the Fatah dissidents, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing a spokesman for the dissident movement. Earlier, Fatah dissident leader Colonel Sa'id Musa, in an interview with the weekly *AL-Hawadith*, said he represents a "protest movement" that rejects the labels dissident or mutinous because it stems from "nothing more" than a conflict of views on certain political issues which should be clarified. He said their stand opposes the Fes and the Reagan plans, because they liquidate the Palestinian people's cause and deny their right to set up their own state. The protest movement, Sa'id Musa said, was triggered by attempts to form a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to hold negotiations, with the Reagan plan as the basis for dialogue. There is no objection to a confederation with Jordan or any other regime acceptable to the Palestinian people, he said, once they have their own state and legislative institutions. However, to embark on a confederation before there is a Palestinian state would mean giving up the symbol of the continuation of the struggle. The protest movement's objective is to prevent the violation of the Palestinian political program or any departure from its specified principles. Sa'id Musa said the movement expects the Palestinian leadership to provide an opportunity for "democratic dialogue" within the framework of a general congress and stressed that the protestors will abide by its decisions out of eagerness to preserve Fatah unity.

Iraq - Syria

The Soviet leadership has begun "intensive" contacts with Iraq and Syria aimed at reconciling them, the Amman weekly *Akhbar Al-Usbu'* reported citing diplomatic sources in Damascus. Both countries reacted positively to the Soviet effort, the sources added.

Maghreb Affairs

Libya has "discharged" its duty in full concerning the Western Sahara issue, Libya leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in a statement according to JANA. Now that the OAU is "responsible" for tackling the issue and since relations between Morocco and Algeria have been restored, Libya declares that there has not been a Moroccan-Libyan problem or difference, Col al-Qadhdhafi said.

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'Arafat Meets Palestinian Forces in Al-Biqa'

JN161646 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has met with the officers, soldiers, and cadres of Al-Qastal forces in the Al-Biqa' region. Brother Abu 'Ammar outlined the political situation in the Arab region and the latest moves, foremost being the tour he made to a number of Arab and foreign capitals.

Brother Abu 'Ammar praised the stand of our kinfolk in the occupied homeland that rejects any interference in the PLO's affairs. Brother Abu 'Ammar then listened to a briefing by the deputy commander of the forces on the Palestinian combat preparedness.

Meetings To Settle Fatah Discord Begin in Syria

JN161256 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 16 Jun 83 pp 1, 21

[Nabil 'Amr dispatch]

[Text] Palestinian officials from the Fatah Movement will hold intensified meetings during the next 48 hours. These meetings are aimed at discussing differences within the ranks of Fatah, especially the military rebellion that has been going on for several weeks now.

Members of the Fatah Central Committee and Revolutionary Council began to arrive in Damascus to attend the meetings, which will be chaired by Yasir 'Arafat and attended by the rebel officers, some of whom held talks with Syrian officials yesterday.

A report *Ad-Dustur* obtained from Al-Biqa' says that Fatah Revolutionary Council Secretary Sakhr (alias Abu Nizar), will address invitations to the council meeting, which will be held after the Central Committee meetings. The report adds that the rebels have 9 seats in the 73-member council. Central Committee member Samih Abu Kuwayk (alias Qadri), and Nimr Salih (alias Abu Salih), who was dismissed from the Central Committee earlier, support the rebels. The other seven members are: Colonel Abu Musa, Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, Abu Majdi [Muhammad Badr], Abu 'Ali Bsaysu, Lieutenant Colonel Ziyad as-Sughayyar, Abu Akram, and two other members who are still hesitant to adopt a definite position. [numbers and names as published]

The rebels constitute a very small minority in the Fatah Revolutionary Council, the second body in charge of adopting decisions at the end of the Fatah General Congress, which convenes once every 4 years. Consequently, these rebels cannot influence resolutions in their favor according to the democratic methods observed by the movement. Therefore, the rebels have refused more than once to participate in any of the movement's meetings on any level, including that of the 15-member Central Committee, which was reduced to only 13 members after the martyrdom of Majid Abu Sharar and Sa'd Sayil (alias Abu al-Walid).

The rebels also refused to participate in the Revolutionary Council or the General Congress, due to their weakness in the movement's organizational framework, especially since reliable information indicates that their number does not exceed 300 military or non-military Fatah members with the right to nominate cadres for Fatah's Revolutionary Council and Central Committee.

The report indicates that the Fatah Revolutionary Council will discuss forming a committee for the movement's General Congress and other committees to run the movement's departments, including the financial and western sector departments which are at the core of the argument between the rebels and the supporters of legitimacy under 'Arafat.

Circles close to 'Arafat say that forming the committees will reduce many negative practices that are rejected by all, including Yasir 'Arafat, who is seeking reform within the movement's organizational framework and regulations, as opposed to rebellious methods. In this regard, a number of 'Arafat's advisers and close aides advocate reform, and view the rebellion as an attempt to foil the reform process, because division under any circumstances whatsoever would not be reform, but an act of sabotage serving the objectives of the Palestinian revolution's enemies and conspirators.

The latest reports on mutiny within the ranks of the Fatah Movement say that Col Abu Musa, who still has the picture of Yasir 'Arafat hanging in his office, has told one of the mediating teams that 'Arafat is the only one who is capable of finding a solution. He added: We will not accept anyone other than Abu 'Ammar as the efficient and true leader of the revolution, because Abu 'Ammar was at the head of the fighters in Beirut and will remain the leader.

The mediating delegations, including a number of the PNC members residing in Jordan, have returned expressing optimism over the possibility of reaching a settlement in the near future between the disputing parties within the Fatah Movement, especially since there are decisions by all parties not to use arms againstbrothers under any circumstances. All information indicates that if 'Arafat wants to end the mutiny by force, he could do so within a few hours. However, 'Arafat does not want to grant those who are lying in wait for the Palestinian revolution and the Fatah Movement the opportunity to harm Palestinian unity, about which all PLO members are concerned.

Observers believe that one of the significant reasons for optimism — which a crisis within the Fatah ranks would end — is Palestinian support for the legitimacy represented by the leadership of 'Arafat, especially since only two small organizations support the mutiny. These are the Popular Struggle Front organization — whose opposition is described as somewhat hesitant — and Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC. The rest of the Palestinian organizations support Abu 'Ammar's leadership and call for reform only thorough democratic and organizational methods.

QNA said that Abu Salih, one of the mutiny leaders, held intensified talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Mahmud al-Ayyubi, chairman of the Syrian Committee in charge of settling the

differences in Fatah, has also held a series of meetings with some Palestinian leaders for this purpose.

Al-'Asifah Brigade Said To Join Fatah Dissidents

JN170914 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] We will begin this news summary with an urgent dispatch from our correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris. The dispatch says that Jihad Salih, official spokesman of the mutinous movement within Fatah, stated this morning that the September martyrs' brigade [liwa' shuhada' aylul], which belongs to the Al-'Asifah forces, has joined the dissidents and will issue a statement later today.

Jihad Salih added that this brigade is now in Ta'lbaya in Al-Biqa', and that some of its elements have taken control of the Fatah hospital in Ta'lbaya. Meanwhile, elements belonging to the Fatah leadership besieged the hospital. The two sides have orders not to open fire.

Fatah Rebel Sa'id Musa Interviewed on Conflict

PM161710 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 17 Jun 83 pp 18-20

[Interview with Fatah's Colonel Sa'id Musa (Abu Musa) — by Zaki Shihab in Al-Manarah village in Al-Biqa', Lebanon — date not given]

[Text] *Al-Hawasith*: What is the truth about the mutiny, dissension, or whatever you wish to call it, inside Fatah?

Abu Musa: We reject the words dissension and mutiny. Ours is a protest movement. We use the voice of reason within a political concept which we believe should be heard in the Palestinian arena and by the Palestinian leadership. Our attitude is not incidental,or the result of 1 of 2 months' conflict. It is a political position; a political trend that has existed within the Fatah movement for 7 or 8 years. We have been making continuous efforts within the organizational frameworks, and with commitment to these frameworks as the authorities to which we take our political differences for judgement.

I believe that everyone remembers our clear position on the King Fahd plan at the Fes summit conference. However, after the Lebanon war, matters began to take a dangerous turn despite the considerable and great positive results of the war. Of course there were negative results, but there were also very many positive results. For example, the Palestinian revolution was able to stand fast against the diabolical U.S. machine and disprove the blitzkrieg war theory. These positive aspects should have been a weapon in the hands of the revolution used to ensure the continuation of the struggle against the racist entity in our land of Palestine.

What happened was that 6 days after the departure from Beirut the second Fes conference was held. Having stood fast, and having exposed the Arab failure and plots against us, we should have again rejected that plan and let it founder on the rock of our steadfastness, but instead the PLO, at the Fes conference, accepted a peace plan which was approved as a political solution to the problem. Still, against the background of a difficult and worsening situation we accepted the Arab plan as a minimum, but the military option should have been accepted as the alternative to the Arab plan. We expressed our opinion of the plan and recorded our objections to it not only as clauses but also as an instrument, because regimes which could not even provide water for the besieged children of Beirut cannot possibly implement the plan on the ground.

That is why we described the plan as something for local consumption and as a cover for other plans. In its last preamble, the Fes plan stated that a seven-member committee should be formed to represent the Arab summit and tour the five big states, especially the United States. That was then amended to read "including the United States." This meant that the plan would be approved but not implemented unless the United States accepted it.

Furthermore, what happened after the conference? King Husayn began talking about the Reagan plan again. What did King Hassan, as head of the seven-member committee, tell Reagan? He told him: "We want to build a bridge between our Fes plan and the Reagan plan." Our opposition to the Fes plan was clear from the beginning. Brother Abu Salih issued a statement rejecting the plan because it liquidates the Palestinian cause.

The second serious matter is the Reagan plan. The danger became evident when some leaders spoke of positive aspects in the Reagan plan, which denied our people the right to set up a state,and stressed continuation of the building of settlements in our occupied territory.

Then there is the question of the confederation with Jordan, which is also important. It should not be discussed, because it takes a short cut to statehood and to unity. We are not against unity. We believe in unity but on a certain basis. We are not insisting on having a Palestinian state only to see it become just another number added to the other Arab states. We understand the setting up of our state as a symbol for the continuation of the struggle. There would have been no Arab-Zionist conflict if there was no Palestinian question.

After the PLO there should be an independent Palestinian entity. After that there would be no objection to a confederation with Jordan or any other regime acceptable to the Palestinian people once they have their state and legislative insititutions. However, to dwell on details of a confederation before there is a Palestinian entity or state would mean jumping the gun and finding our assemblies in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip attached to the Kingdom of Jordan.

That is the truth. After Beirut we saw these three issues as a serious threat to the cause. There were other issues, such as the contacts with Zionist forces to whom, the people concerned know, the PNC provision does not apply. General Peled and his ilk are neither patriotic nor progressive, and the peace movement is concerned with Israeli peace, not Palestinian peace.

We considered all these things to be a violation of our political

program and a departure from our specified principles. We were convinced that serious shifts were beginning to take place after Beirut, and that the danger was such that it could undermine Palestinian national rights, and the result would be a blow to all our past Palestinian struggles, affecting our present and our future.

The most important thing was that when the brothers of the Executive Committee went to Amman, they discovered that the written document [on Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation] provided for recognition of resolutions 242 and 338 and for the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to hold negotiations, with the Reagan plan as the basis for dialogue. We then came to the conclusion that there was a need for a soul-searching pause, particularly since there was no room for retreat. Before we left Beirut, our trend used to appeal to the others to stop at a certain point, but after these practices a stand against that course as a whole became necessary. There arose a need for the revolution to return to its origins and to clear and committed political positions. All that made this stand necessary.

Al-Hawadith: Why explode at this particular time, when a Syrian-Israeli confrontation is expected?

Abu Musa: We did not choose the timing. It was imposed on us by events. True, the circumstances are difficult, but when was the revolution not in a difficult position? We have two choices: either we let the Palestinian leadership's political course play havoc with the situation and the cause and then begin too late to look for something which we would never find, or we take this stand. It is a question of a cause. Either we protect it or we let it be harmed. We decided that it was preferable, that it was suitable, and that it was not wrong to raise our voices against that political trend.

The situation may be difficult, although the war you expect has not started and may not start. Even if such a war did break out, we are prepared to play our part as originally planned, in our place in the Palestinian revolution and the genuine Fatah movement. We are not a party to a political confrontation. In our present situation we have a role to play and we will participate, but in the final analysis the political responsibility for the cause is not ours.

Al-Hawadith: Do you not believe that your move has hindered the Palestinian cause in general?

Abu Musa: We do not see it that way. We have not undermined the value and effectiveness of the PLO and we have not harmed the preparation plans of the forces in Lebanon against Israel. We urge steadfastness in Lebanon and we urge perpetuation of the conflict in the territory where we are present. We urge continuation of the armed struggle and the preservation of the Palestinian cause. The harm to the cause comes from the unclear political approach.

Al-Hawadith: Among the things you hold against the PLO leadership are its continued movement, its support for a confederation with Jordan and the Reagan plan, but what justification is there for stopping the dialogue between the PLO and Jordan?

Abu Musa: The negotiations, my dear, have not stopped. The point is that a document was drawn up. This is a known fact not denied by any of the people who had anything to do with it. What happened was that certain Executive Committee members and some leaders outside the committee objected to the document, and so the matter was frozen, but there was no "divorce." The proof is that after the return of the Executive Committee members from Amman, Morocco interceded. King Hassan's special envoy Ahmed Ben Souda visited Jordan and the plan was amended. Brother Abu 'Ammar himself has said that the dialogue with Jordan has not ended. He sent several messages to King Husayn through Brother Hani al-Hasan after the announcement of the suspension of the recent negotiations.

That is why we say that the plan [for a Jordanian-Palestinian joint approach was not rejected. There were some objections. Brother Abu 'Ammar and King Husayn participated in drafting the document, with brother Abu 'Ammar introducing some amendments. Despite the amendments, King Husayn did sign it. King Husayn would not have signed, even after the amendments, if it was not in his interest to do so. The Jordanians say: When the talks are resumed we will begin where we left off.

Al-Hawadith: But the visits you mentioned may have been for the discussion of issues other than the issues on which you base your attitude.

Abu Musa: King Husayn's statement that mediation was in progress with a view to further amending the plan is the best proof that the issue is still alive. That is why we say that if there was a real divorce, then the PLO should at least have declared its position after the Jordanian Government's announcement. What actually did happen? After his return from Amman, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] said, in a statement which was not perfectly clear, that it was all over and that the dialogue had stopped, but later the PLO official spokesman in Tunis denied what Brother Abu al-Lutf had said.

Al-Hawadith: You base your attitudes on uncertainties.

Abu Musa: What do you mean uncertainties? I did not participate in the dialogue, but I have heard what the Executive Committee members said. All the statements confirm that the door for dialogue is still open and that it still may be resumed.

Al-Hawadith: Everybody acknowledges your record of struggle.

Abu Musa: God bless you.

Al-Hawadith: But there are those who exploit your attitude to serve their own purposes.

Abu Musa: That cannot harm me much if it is in harmony with my views on any political issue. It is a question of how I understand the cause. I believe that the Reagan plan harms and does not serve the cause, and therefore I respect and appreciate the opinion of any Arab regime which says no to Reagan, and I even cooperate with it.

Al-Hawadith: Even under a false slogan?

Abu Musa: It is up to me to make it respond, through dialogue. For example, I hear the Syrian media saying no to Reagan, and that is translated on the ground in Lebanon into a military presence, and through an alliance with the Soviet Union. I cannot deny this. These are facts. Whether it is sincere or not is something which will be known later. As long as it is there on the ground upholding its word I must exploit these facts and develop myself on the ground until there is a change in its position. When that becomes clear then one could react accordingly.

Al-Hawadith: It may be a long time before you find out.

Abu Musa: How do I stand to lose from that? Is a confederation plan, for example, useful to the cause, and my ending the discussion about it a loss? Any attitude which supports the struggle on the ground is useful to me. When the revolution broke out it did not do so by relying on the surrounding circumstances. It relied on itself and on the masses. I would be resorting to a police approach if I were to base my attitudes on suspicion. Until a declared position is changed I must exploit it and I must consolidate these facts.

Al-Hawadith: You allow yourself what you deny the PLO in its dealings with others.

Abu Musa: I allow the PLO and everyone else to build alliances on the basis of continuing the struggle and preserving the cause. I do not see that it is in the interest of the PLO or the cause to have alliances which lead to a loss of rights. Confederation and the Jordanian talk about the PLO's right to representation are just cliches.

Al-Hawadith: But the cliche which you say Jordan uses may also be used by those with whom you say you are in agreement and with whom you go along in rejecting the Reagan plan, or any other plan.

Abu Musa: At least — there may be someone other than Jordan, but no, I reject this. [sentence as published] I go along only with myself. You must take it back.

Al-Hawadith: I was referring to those who you said have rejected the Reagan plan.

Abu Musa: If that is what you meant, then all right.

Al-Hawadith: It has been noticed that some organizations have played a part in encouraging what has happened inside Fatah. What is the nature of that part?

Abu Musa: Some people are under the illusion that certain organizations are fanning the sedition. I do not see that there is sedition inside Fatah. There is a dialogue over political issues. One of the Fatah miracles — and this applies to our trend as well as to the other trend — is that 25 days have passed without a single shot being fired. This is proof of our eagerness to preserve Palestinian national unity and our great eagerness to preserve the unity of Fatah.

We know what Fatah means. We are the sons and conscience of this movement. The strength of the Palestinian front stems from Fatah's strength, and the strength of the Arab front depends on the unity of the Fatah movement. We want Fatah to restore its revolutionary purity and return to its clear roots deep in the hearts of the Palestinian people. Otherwise, how can we claim to be the Palestinian people's movement? We are committed and we do not violate the frameworks. That is why we care for the Fatah movement and will not allow anyone to tamper with it. We resort to democratic dialogue, and our institutions inside the movement are the judge. In our first circular to the Fatah members we said: The congress shall be the judge on these matters. We are a liberation movement; not a party. This is a well-known fact. The movement's congress settles the differences of opinion because the congress is the broad base. We will not accept a Palestinian [non-Fatah] or Arab judge inside the Fatah movement. Everyone must understand this fact, which we are stressing to our fighters every day. We are aware of the effects of other interactions.

Al-Hawadith: So there is no room for interference by any other organization or faction?

Abu Musa: A short while ago I had with me some brothers from certain organizations. They raised the question of mediation. We said that we did not need any mediation because we are two sides. There are conflicting political views, but in the end those with the sound attitude will have the leadership.

Al-Hawadith: What is the story of the Syrian mediation?

Abu Musa: There is no Syrian mediation. What happened was that the Syrian brothers asked to meet with us. We said: Is this a mediation or a request for clarification? They said clarification, and so we said alright, and the meeting was held on that basis — but there was no mediation.

Al-Hawadith: How did you manage to occupy certain offices within the Damascus perimeter despite the regular Syrian guards there?

Abu Musa: Honestly and truthfully, nobody interfered. In fact the Syrian brothers remonstrated with us over this matter. Anyway, what has happened is not a coup. Every Fatah member believes in what we believe in. Everyone wants political, organizational, and behavioral reform to get rid of the blemishes which have afflicted this revolution and to get rid of the institutions that are built on unrevolutionary theories and thus are a burden on the revolution — entire issues which have turned the revolution into a floppy body. The purity and clarity of the revolution must be restored so that all the blemishes can be removed, and so that the revolution can deal with the proposed programs.

Al-Hawadith: But do you think that pending questions can be resolved through exposure on the pages of newspapers and magazines?

Abu Musa: That is why I did not want this dialogue with you — the press dialogue naturally.

Al-Hawadith: Some organizations have a vested interest in tearing Fatah apart. What have these organizations done?

Abu Musa: I will not allow them.

Al-Hawadith: Have they offered to support you?

Abu Musa: No. We do not need such offers. May God preserve Fatah for us. Our food and drink come from it.

Al-Hawadith: What do you want?

Abu Musa: We expect the Palestinian leadership to listen to the voice of reason and conscience. We want a democratic dialogue through the frameworks, and we seek and work for a meeting of the congress that will commit the minority to accept the decision of the majority. We in Fatah cannot allow a new "store" in the Palestinian arena. We are calling for a reduction of the number of organizations to two or three at the most. What justification is there for having three different organizations which believe in Marxism? There is strength in unity and weakness in division. That is what we expect from the leadership. It should care for unity, should be capable of dealing with the various issues raised, and should end the present situation. That is the role of the leadership and it should all be for a strong and pioneering Fatah in the Palestinian arena.

Al-Hawadith: Would you abide by what the congress decides?

Abu Musa: Of course.

Al-Hawadith: Do you coordinate with Abu Salih and Qadri [Samih Kuwayk] in this respect?

Abu Musa: We are committed to abiding by what the congress decides. From the very beginning we have been urging recourse to the general congress. The statements of brother Abu Jihad have echoed around the world. Accusations have been made against us and there must be clarifications. We wish the press talk would stop. Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan] has launched a battle against us in your press, claiming that our aim is to divide Fatah and describing us as conspirators. No, Abu as-Sa'id, we do not want to split the Palestinian ranks. We support armed struggle, in which you do not believe.

Al-Hawadith: What do you think of political struggle and a government in exile?

Abu Musa: What government is in exile and what political action? Political action should capitalize on military action.

Al-Hawadith: You have declared opposition to withdrawal from Lebanon. Why?

Abu Musa: Because withdrawal from Lebanon would mean the end of armed struggle as a free movement and of military action in the Arab region; because we cannot possibly have military action, say, in Algeria or any other Arab state. All the forces which are far away from the arena of conflict cannot play an effective role in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The results and fruits of the conflict can only be felt on the lines of contact with the enemy.

Al-Hawadith: Even if the Syrian forces withdrew?

Abu Musa: Even if the Syrian forces withdrew, because I did not enter Lebanon in the shadow of Syrian tanks.

Al-Hawadith: Can you stand alone?

Abu Musa: It is my duty to stay. Whether I can do it or not is another matter.

Al-Hawadith: How would you describe what has happened in Fatah?

Abu Musa: It is nothing more than a conflict of views on certain political issues which should be clarified.

Al-Hawadith: It has not gotten to the point and would never get to the point of using arms?

Abu Musa: It has not and it never will. Whoever fires the first and second shots will be a criminal — nay, a traitor. We will not fire the first or second shots. We will not return fire except in self-defense. Abu Musa is not the leader of a new revolution or the leader of a mutiny. I am part of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement — Fatah. We will ultimately have recourse to the [existing] bodies. I tell whoever is betting on a split that it will never happen. We are anxious to preserve Fatah unity.

Al-Hawadith: To what extent is 'Arafat still the defender of Palestinian legitimacy?

Abu Musa (laughing): I will not answer you. A while ago, a visiting brother asked me: Why are Brother Abu 'Ammar's pictures still hanging in your offices? I replied: Well, why not? Of course his pictures will remain over our heads. Go to any of our offices and see for yourself. What kind of talk is this? Our disagreement is not over pictures. He is the leader and the symbol.

PLO Spokesman Rejects Israeli Claim at UNCTAD

LD151442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade June 15 (TANJUG) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today, Wednesday, resolutely rejected Israel's claims, set forth at the 6th UNCTAD session in Belgrade, that the Arab population in the occupied territories enjoyed economic progress.

Muhammad an-Nashashibi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of its economic department, drew attention at his press conference to international studies of the Arabs' worsening economic position under Israeli occupation. The studies are based on official Israeli statistics, he said. An-Nashashibi recalled the PLO's stand on the necessity to convene an international conference under the U.N. auspices on the Palestine question and rejected attempts at reaching peace in the Middle East through bilateral agreements. Such attempts have failed so far, he emphasized. He expects that disagreements within the PLO would be solved in a friendly way in a matter of days since the principles of unity, dialogue, and democracy are strictly observed within his organisation, An-Nashashibi said.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S.-Soviet 'Negotiations' on Lebanon Discussed

LD162316 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Comment by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The United States has revealed that it is holding negotiations with the Soviet Union in order to resolve the Lebanese crisis in particular and the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict in general. Despite the fact that information is sketchy concerning U.S.-Soviet contacts to find a solution to the question of the presence of non-Lebanese forces on Lebanese territory, one can say that there might be a U.S. retreat from Washington's previous plan not to allow Soviet participation in any settlement of the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This may, however, be a guarded retreat which in its preliminary stages will not go beyond contacts between Washington and Moscow to find a solution that may first begin with the Lebanese problem, whose settlement must now pass by in a search for a solution to the central question — the Arab-Israeli conflict — whether the outside parties to the conflict accept it or not.

The fact is that the problem is basically linked in one way or another with the conflict between the two superpowers, both of whom feel that their respective interests in the conflict zone make it inevitable for them to be present on the scene of this conflict, whether negatively or positively. Hence, the process of negotiations between Washington and Moscow to find a solution to the Lebanese question comes as a clear sign that it is the superpowers and not the international community that seek to impose their will on the march of events and exert pressure on these events so that their development and changes may remain within the superpowers' options and not leave this framework.

For this reason, he who believes, even for a few moments, that the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict is outside the framework of the game of interests between the two superpowers, is wrong. This problem constitutes a winning card in the game and it is not easy for either side to allow its adversary to burn the other's card and remain the only one with the winning card. This is the game of politics, based on a difficult equation with two elements waiting to pounce. It is from this reality that transpires the great need, the inevitable need for those interested, that is the Arabs, to be more vigilant and more capable of facing up to challenges, to act in a spirit of solidarity and to hold a broad outlook on matters so that the option of the higher Arab interests remains active and efficient, remote from both East and West.

UAE

QNA: PDRY Foreign Minister Stops in Ash-Shariqah

GF161902 Doha QNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 16 Jun (QNA) — Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY foreign minister, said his country will do its best in cooperation with its Arab sisters in order to stop the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran as a result of the war between them. He described this war as being an exhaustion of human, material, and military resources of both Muslim countries.

In a statement made upon his stopover in Ash-Shariqah Airport on his way to Iran on an official visit today, WAM quoted him as calling for a dialogue between the Iraqi and Iranian sides in order to establish peace in the region as soon as possible.

He said in his statement that during his visit to Iran he will hold talks with the officials there on the means to develop joint relations between both countries.

He stressed his country's definite support for Syria and the Palestinian revolution if any confrontation between them and the Zionist enemy takes place in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'.

PDRY

Chairman Congratulates Andropov on Election

GF161537 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The cable says in part: "On your election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, I have the pleasure to convey my warmest heartfelt congratulations and my strugglers greeting in my name, in the name of the YSP Central Committee, in the name of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and in the name of the Council of Ministers.

"I wish you success in your duties. I also wish continuous development and progress for the friendly and cooperation relations between our two countries, parties and peoples."

[Signed] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Ethiopian Military Delegation Arrives 16 June

GF161614 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] An Ethiopian military delegation arrived in Aden today. The delegation is led by Comrade Colonel (Muhsen Jabarkal), COPWE member. The colonel will hold talks with officials at the Defense Ministry.

The talks will deal with exchange of expertise in the process of building up the two friendly armies.

Upon arrival, he was received by Brother Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Umayrah, first deputy defense minister and general chief of staff, in addition to a number of senior Armed Forces officials.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's Message Received

GF161756 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text]Staff Brigadier General Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, Political Bureau member, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and first deputy prime minister, received in his office this morning the personal representative of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. During the meeting, Brother 'Ali 'Antar received a written message from the Pakistani president, Ziaul Haq, to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on bilateral relations and Pakistan's nomination to the post of secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. The meeting also stressed the importance of developing relations between the PDRY and Pakistan. Brother 'Ali 'Antar asked the Pakistani envoy to convey the regards of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Ziaul Haq.

YAR

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls President on Recent Tour

GF161831 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] There was a phone call late last night between Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

During this phone call, Col al-Qadhdhafi informed the brother president on the results of his recent tour to a number of the Arab countries which was designed to ensure reaching the maximum level of Arab solidarity.

Klibi Holds Talks With President, Departs 16 June

GF161836 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, yesterday received Chedli Klibi, the Arab League's secretary general. Klibi informed the brother leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, on the nature of his mission, on the results of his visits to a number of fraternal Arab countries and on the latest developments on the Arab arena. During the meeting the two sides stressed the need to reach a formula for unified Arab action in light of the Arab summit resolutions in order to ensure confronting the grave challenges to the Arab nation and in order to confront the expansionist operations undertaken by the Zionist enemy through the erection of the Israeli settlements in the Arab occupied territories.

The brother leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, reiterated the stance of our country which calls for Arab solidarity, for brushing aside the differences among the brothers, for directing all the Arab capabilities and energies toward confronting the Zionist enemy and for supporting the Palestinian revolution under the PLO leadership. Chedli Klibi praised the stances of our country — which is keen on ensuring Arab solidarity — and its active and sincere participation in the fateful Arab issues.

Klibi left San'a' today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit.

Mubarak Interview With Paris Newspaper

PM162110 Paris An-Nahar al-'Arabi wa ad-Duwali in Arabic 13-19 Jun 83 pp 18-24

[Interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak by Jubran Tuwayni, 'Abd al-Wahhab Badrakhan, and Nihad al-Mashnuq in Cairo on 11 June]

[Text] Question: Mr President, let us begin with the Lebanese question. In a recent statement you said that if the foreign forces did not withdraw from Lebanon you feared that Lebanon would be partitioned. U.S. Secretary Shultz said the same thing a few days ago. The truth is that all Lebanon — government and people — is more worried about the question of partition now than at any other time since the Lebanese war began. In your opinion, is the present danger of partition a result of the continued deployment of foreign forces in Lebanon or is it a plan that has been in existence since the beginning of the 8-year war or even long before, and would partition in Lebanon pave the way for the partitioning of several other states in the region, as rumors and certain statements would indicate?

Answer: We are, of course, against partition. Nobody would agree to the partitioning of any Arab state, and this applies to Lebanon. We will not at all allow or accept its partitioning or the seizure of any part of its territory. This is Egypt's principle, and you know it. It is nothing new. What we are saying is that nobody expected Israel to conclude a withdrawal agreement. Who expected it? We thought that they would procrastinate for 1 or 2 years in order to bargain over a part of the territory. What is important is that an agreement has been reached, so let us implement it. The Israeli forces are not supposed to withdraw until the other forces withdraw. I say that the other forces must help bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon so that the Lebanese may exercise sovereignty over their own territory. How? The other forces should withdraw in order not to give Israel a justification for staying. The other forces should withdraw. If they are Arab forces then they are not invasion forces. Even the Syrian forces are not occupation forces. They went to Lebanon in accordance with the wishes of Lebanon, to help Lebanon under the name of ADF. Since the Israeli forces — which are invasion forces — intend to withdraw, we must help Lebanon exercise its sovereignty over its territory. If there are problems between Syria and Lebanon, I believe that they should be solved within an Arab framework or between Syria and Lebanon without a third party, but the paramount major aim should be to get the occupation and invasion forces out. If these forces will not withdraw before the withdrawal of the Syrian forces then we say that Syria, which sent its forces in accordance with Lebanon's wishes to help Lebanon, should withdraw these forces in order not to give Israel a chance to stay longer in Lebanon, which would create a new problem of Israeli occupation for years and another issue would be added. It would be in Israel's interest if nobody withdrew for a few years because the result would be that the world would be preoccupied with this question and the Palestinian question would be finished. They are building settlements, and with the Lebanese question, they could divert the Arab world's attention away from the Palestinian question, which may be completely forgotten. By the end of next year more settlements will have been planted in the West Bank and Gaza and it will be impossible to remove them except through an all-out war. Who will give us the means for such a war? The West Bank would be finished and we would find ourselves faced with a new Palestine, namely Lebanon. It would be a situation of one Palestine already lost and a similar new problem emerging, and we would seek withdrawal of forces. Well, we have the opportunity now, so why shouldn't we use our brains? I believe that our brothers in Syria are aware of this, otherwise we would be helping Israel to expand and take more and more territory. It would take the West Bank and Gaza and then bargain over Lebanon. Why? In whose interest? We Arabs should understand our position and circumstances well and should not give Israel such an opportunity.

Question: What do you think of what has been said about simultaneous withdrawal? Are you in favor of an Israeli withdrawal first or do you support simultaneous withdrawal, as Israel insists?

Answer: If they do have an intention to withdraw, let it be. Let there be withdrawal, whether it is simultaneous or not. The important thing is that they leave. If Israel is suspicious, let Syria withdraw. It is an Arab state, and its presence in Lebanon is for the defense of Lebanese territory. It should not give Israel any excuse, not even to stay for 1 day. If it [Israel] wants simultaneous withdrawal, in Syria's place I would say: All right, let it be simultaneous, but what is important is that you leave. What is important is that the aggressor forces should leave and that we all should work for their withdrawal.

Question: Some Lebanese fear that Israel may not be serious about implementing its agreement with Lebanon, not only because it does not really wish to withdraw from Lebanese territory — especially the south — but also because, they believe, Israel pretends to want peace but in actual fact rejects and fights it. Do you think that there are logical justifications for such views? On the basis of your experience with Israel so far, do you believe that a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace is possible and workable, or do major foreign interests or interests within the region — particularly Israel's, require continuous hotbeds of tension so that the Arabs may not benefit from peace to develop and strengthen themselves, which would be a threat to Israel?

Answer: I tell you something. Israel has signed an agreement with you. According to our information and our experience, once Israel commits itself to something it carries it out. It has signed an agreement which provides for simultaneous withdrawal. You may say that outwardly it gives the impression that it wants peace but inwardly it does not. Well, we should test the intentions. How? By withdrawing all the Arab forces. We would then know whether Israel intends to withdraw or not. The ball is now in the Arab court and we must withdraw and return the ball to the Israeli court. We must not give Israel the slightest excuse for staying in Lebanon for a single minute. Furthermore, let us Arabs sit down and agree among ourselves. Even without Egypt, you sit down together and agree among yourselves.

Question: Israel has signed an agreement but made Syrian withdrawal a main condition for its implementation.

Answer: What is important is that Lebanon has agreed to it. We cannot say no to the Lebanese Government. Lebanon does not want any forces on its territory. Naturally it is up to Lebanon. It

wants to exercise sovereignty on its own territory. The Syrian forces entered Lebanon with Lebanon's approval and at its request. Lebanon should come to some agreement with Syria, and the latter should withdraw if it does not want to give Israel an opportunity. I do not see any problem. Syria is an Arab state, not an aggressor state.

Question: Do you still believe that comprehensive peace is attainable after the Egyptian and Lebanese experiments?

Answer: That depends on Israeli and Arab intentions. If we want a just and comprehensive peace, we should not at all give Israel the chance to play games with us. Its attitude toward the Lebanese problem is similar to its attitude toward the Palestinian problem. It signed the agreement — which was a surprise — and it announced its willingness to withdraw, thus throwing the ball into our court. Its condition is that all other forces should withdraw. I do not see any reason for the forces to stay. They should withdraw.

Question: What do you think of the claim made by certain Lebanese politicians that there is a Syrian-Israeli understanding?

Answer: You are better informed on that subject, but we must help Lebanon exercise its sovereignty over Lebanese territory under all circumstances. The Syrian forces should withdraw and the Israeli forces should withdraw.

Question: What if Syria refuses to withdraw from Lebanon?

Answer: This is the problem. We would then be preoccupied with the Lebanese question, the Palestinian question would die, and Israel would refuse to withdraw.

Question: What can the Arabs do about Syria and Lebanon to persuade Syria to agree to withdraw?

Answer: My opinion is that an Arab summit conference should be held to discuss the matter. Can they meet now? If so, then let them meet and agree on something.

Question: Are the circumstances right for an Arab summit conference?

Answer: If they do not meet now when will they meet? Israel has signed the agreement and told them: I am willing to withdraw if you all withdraw. An Arab summit should settle the matter, although there is really no need for an Arab summit conference because the point is to enable one state to exercise sovereignty over its territory through withdrawal.

Question: What, in Egypt's opinion, is expected of an Arab summit conference if such a conference is held?

Answer: We leave this to the leaders who hold the summit, but the first aim is to enable Lebanon to exercise its sovereignty and the second aim is to solve the Palestinian problem.

Question: As you have observed, everyone is now saying that the problem as far as the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is concerned is Syria and the Syrian rejection. How do you think this rejection will develop? Do you believe that the Syrian-Israeli escalation could culminate in a war, and if so, what would Egypt's attitude be? Would it intervene military on Syria's side?

Answer: I hope that there will be no war between Syria and Israel. I believe that our brothers in Syria are wise enough to appreciate this fully. As for Egypt joining a war on which it is not consulted or asked to give an opinion, this is impossible. I cannot today join in any war. When do I join in a war? When I know its circumstances and when I am informed of everything. How can you drag me into a war just like that? Perhaps I am not ready. At present I am busy and I am giving more priority to internal development. When you come and talk to me about war I would have to change my plans. Therefore, before I join in any operation I should be consulted.

Question: Meanwhile, does Egypt understand Syria's present position?

Answer: What do you mean?

Question: Syria considers itself to be in a predicament as far as a final settlement in the Middle East is concerned.

Answer: Why?

Question: It believes that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement isolates it.

Answer: Why this complex about the word isolation? When we signed the agreement they said Egypt was isolated, but we are still moving on. I believe that many people are now convinced that Egypt's course is sound. I do not see any problem. We have not died, our development is in progress, and we have contacts in all domains. I believe that Syria can move on. It has enough wisdom and shrewdness not to give Israel a chance to remain in Lebanon.

Question: Some Egyptian officials, including [Minister of State for Foreign Affairs] Dr Butrus Ghali, have criticized the United States for losing patience with Syria at a time when Washington has evidently been extremely patient with Israel during the negotiations with Lebanon. Does it go any further than that? Has your government used its influence with the United States to persuade it to make some initiative toward Syria, and to what extent has this been done?

Answer: An initiative toward Syria in what respect?

Question: On the matter of a comprehensive settlement and also on Lebanon.

Answer: We are always advising the United States to contact Syria. When the U.S. secretary of state was here I advised him to contact President Hafiz al-Asad. I told him: Syria is a major factor in the region and you must contact and hold discussions with it. We are always anxious not to ignore Syria.

Question: Is there any movement toward any particular formula to end this ambiguity in U.S.-Syrian relations?

Answer: On our part we are doing what we can. We are continuously advising the United States not to stop contacts with Syria. Not once have we advised it to stay away from Syria — on the contrary.

Question: In your opinion, is there any possibility of a U.S.-Syrian way out? There seems to be no chance if we look at it from the angle of Syrian-Soviet relations.

Answer: Syria does not want a major crisis with the United States. I do not think it does.

Question: The Israeli-Egyptian negotiations were used as a reference and basis for the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. How can you support the implementation of this agreement, and what is your precise assessment?

Answer: We have approved the agreement because Lebanon approved it. Since the legitimate Government of Lebanon has accepted this agreement and since the constitutional bodies have approved it, I think that we cannot argue or say no, particularly in view of the fact that the agreement does not violate the sovereignty of any other territory. The aim of the agreement is to ensure the withdrawal of the aggressor forces from Lebanon and give the Lebanese authorities the chance to exercise their sovereignty over their territory. Who in the world can reject this? Nobody, and that is why we have supported what has been accepted by Lebanon.

Question: Were there no Egyptian observations regarding the details of the agreement?

Answer: We are talking about general principles. There are bound to be observations regarding any negotiations, but the main thing is the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. The observations differ from one country to another, and each side makes its observations on the basis of its own views. For example, I can make some observations, but I am not well acquainted with Lebanon's circumstances in the negotiations. I do not know what pressures were brought to bear on Lebanon. However, what matters is that the legitimate government has accepted this agreement and that the agreement does not infringe on the sovereignty of any neighbor.

Question: Your reign has been described in various ways. Do you see your policies as a continuation of President Anwar as-Sadat's domestic and foreign policies, or do you consider yourself closer to the Nasirite experiment?

Answer: 'Abd an-Nasir represented one stage in Egypt's life and history with its own circumstances, decisions, needs, and surrounding problems. He had his own style of running the country's affairs. The circumstances at that time necessitated that he follow a certain line. As-Sadat's era was different from 'Abd an-Nasir's era, and the circumstances and requirements of that era dictated a certain method of running the country's affairs. We had had a setback and wanted war, and there was no democracy, not to mention the other problems which As-Sadat had to cope with. I have introduced a new style. The war has ended and peace has been established. We got the territory back and there have been pressures on me on account of the territory. The main and important thing to me is internal development in Egypt and raising the people's standards as far as infrastructure is concerned, in the field of housing, for example. So, this era is different from that of As-Sadat. Nobody can say that these eras are not interlinked. They are, even eras dating back to the monarchy, whether we like it or not. The styles are different. As-Sadat's style was different from 'Abd-an-Nasir's style, and my style is different from As-Sadat's. Everyone has his own way of tackling the various issues. In the days of the monarchy, was the press as free as it is now? Does this not mean change? We now come in contact and meet with party leaders. Development in the country and the production open-door policy are the main thing. I do things gradually. I am not one of those who believe in solid blows or electric shocks. Democracy is in motion. Dealing with extremists — the current psychological state in Egypt is quite different from what it was in the past. There have been many changes at home, but if you want to act foolishly you may say that there has been no change, as someone has claimed. I say that there has been a very great change in the way of life, in development, in the open-door policy approach, in our liberties, in the rule of law, and in combatting corruption. All these things are very strange and very new to our society. Look at the newspapers. They always find something to write about. You in the press keep writing about a subject until you wear it out. That does not make me nervous. You are making a living. One could write an article and make a few pounds, but you need a disaster to write about. We supply you with the material and do not even take any money from you. If Egypt were to close its doors what would you in Lebanon write about? Half of your press topics are on Egypt.

Question: But Egypt is half the Arab world or maybe more.

Answer: Half your papers would then stop publishing if we closed the doors. As for those who say that the style has not changed, it is they who have not changed their style. I do not wish to mention anybody in particular. Our style has changed. It is those whose minds are blocked say that Egypt has not changed. Well, did not we have extremism? What do you say to that? We dealt with extremism through dialogue and drew a line between religions and subversive religious ideas. All countries — Asian, Arab, and even European countries — asked how were we able to deal with extremism. Take foreign policy, for example. Under President as-Sadat Egypt was not active in the Nonaligned Movement because his main preoccupation was the problem and the boycott of Camp David by some of the Arabs. Well, was there any other road than the road to peace? What did we reap from peace? We reaped many things. First of all we took back our land. It is true that the Arabs got angry with us but there was no other way. You, the Lebanese, have tried. Was there any other way of taking back the land? I'd rather not mention here the name of the Arab leader who, before we signed the agreement , said that if we do not take the land today, after 2 years we will not be able to take it back at all. This is wisdom. The negotiations with Israel were postponed for 4 months. There was conflict with Israel for the sake of one insignificant settlement in southern Sinai and another they called Yamit. They were ready to die to keep it. Israel kept for itself a few meters, a piece of land called Tabah. They never leave without leaving some thorny problem behind.

Question: Mr 'Arafat says that you were sitting next to him in the Egyptian People's Assembly when the late President Anwar as-Sadat announced that he was ready to go to Jerusalem and that you reassured him that what was said in the president's speech was not a final decision. Is this true?

Answer: He was sitting next to me and applauding; 'Arafat himself was applauding. Look at the videotape: As soon as the president said that he would go to Israel 'Arafat applauded.

Question: In your talk with him after the People's Assembly meeting did you tell him anything? 'Arafat had said this publicly.

Answer: Never; nothing. I do not recall seeing him after the meeting. I walked out with the president immediately and the following day at dawn I flew to Morocco and Algeria.

Question: How do you evaluate the PLO and its political and military future after its departure from Beirut and how do you interpret the Palestinian rift within Fatah and the PLO?

Answer: The rift is something to be regretted; they should put their differences aside and think of the future of their problems, for otherwise it will go with the wind. I believe that they should agree with Jordan so that we will retrieve the land before it is too late. After we retrieve the land and the matter becomes a question among the Arabs, then Jordan and the Palestinians should come to an understanding. But with the present situation we will lose everything.

Question: You support Jordanian-Palestinian agreement but you know that if the PLO accepts Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 Washington will recognize it. Why, therefore, should it give this recognition to Jordan? If no Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is reached how to you visualize the function of the Palestinian politial movement?

Answer: They say that if they accept Resolution 242 then the United States will come to an understanding with them. So let them accept and let the United States come to understanding with them and use its influence with Israel so that it will give them back their land.

If there is anything they believe helps their case and the quick restoration of their land they should do it. Did anybody tell them not to accept ? If they know that this will prompt the United States to contact them directly and to persuade Israel to talk with them, let them do it. We call for a Palestinian-Jordanian agreement because the United States is not ready to come to an understanding with the PLO. Is there any other solution? Is there any other way for beginning talks to solve the problem? There is no solution except at the negotiating table. Look at American and Vietnam. How many years did the war last and where was the problem solved? At the negotiating table in Paris. The same thing happened in the 1948 and the truce talks that followed. In Rhodes we were on one floor of the building and the Jews on another while the UN man was shuttling between the two floors until we reached a truce agreement. Still Syria insulted us, but after 3 months the Syrians sat with the Jews at the same negotiating table and the thing was settled. Since the Palestinians have a card in their hand why lose it?

Question: Mr Yasir 'Arafat has more than once expressed the desire to visit Cairo....

Answer: Welcome.

Question: But this visit has not taken place....

Answer: Am I going to rap him on the knuckles and drag him here? Whoever is afraid to come to Egypt let him be so. Whoever wants to come is welcome.

Question: Many Palestinian leaders believe that Egypt should negotiate on their behalf or should negotiate with them because there is no sense of partnership with Jordan.

Answer: Negotiate with them or on their behalf?

Question: Negotiate a comprehensive settlement.

Answer: We did not abandon them. We have been with them since 1948 and we still are. What more can we do for them? Yet we are being insulted every time.

Question: Do not you see that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement could be an Egyptian-Palestinian agreement?

Answer: Let it be with Jordan because the West Bank was with Jordan.

Question: But Gaza was with Egypt.

Answer: By God, we do not want Gaza or anything else. We have no territorial ambitions. But it is because the West Bank is larger than Gaza, because the two sides are connected by land, and because the West Bank was a trust in Jordan's hands there is a need for a Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. We will help in this and we will sit down together with them in negotiations. And if Jordan does anything we will say no to it. We will only be on the side of justice.

Question: In a few days' time you will go to Romania and 'Arafat today (Saturday) left for Bucharest. Do you need a Romanian interpreter between you two?

Answer: I have heard that Yasir 'Arafat is going to Bucharest but I have no engagements with him. I read the report today just as you have read it. I am not afraid of him. Welcome. I will meet him. If he meets me, I will meet him. (laughing) If he talks to me, I will talk to him.

Question: Egypt is behaving as if what is required is that the Arabs should return to it and not vice versa.

Answer: Who told you so?

Question: Your excellency.

Answer: Do I say that the Arabs should return to us? Show me where I said this. What is this thing that I say and I do not know about. What difference does it make whether I return to them or they to me?

Question: Some Egyptian officials are quoted as saying that Egypt did not depart from the Arab ranks.

Answer: Sir, I am not concerned with formalities. We departed, they departed; we came, they came; we went, they went — I do not stick to the letter of the words. Egypt is an Arab state whether we like it or not and whether the Arabs like it or not. We cannot change the course of peoples. Egypt is an Arab country whether you and I like it or not. How can you say that Egypt is not an Arab country?

Question: There are relations between Egypt and certain Arab countries.

Answer: They never stopped.

Question: They never stopped but they are not being publicly restored. You have relations with Iraq and Jordan, for example.

Answer: What are you getting at?

Question: Why do not these relations become public and official?

Answer: Are you asking me? Ask them. Do not embarrass me. I have no complex about anything. There are contacts with all the Arab countries with the exception of Syria and South Yemen. There are contacts with the Palestinians. During times of crisis they contact us and other times they insult us. Never mind.

Question: Are the Arabs required to publicly accept the Camp David accords?

Answer: I did not ask them to approve Camp David. What is Camp David? Camp David is over and done with [as published]. Camp David consists of two documents; one document on Egyptian-Israeli relations in accordance with which we signed an agreement and retrieved our land. The second document is a solution for the Palestinian problem from all its aspects. When we began the autonomy talks we had differences with the Israelis. After As-Sadat died they said that the talks should be held in Jerusalem. I said no to them. Lebanon was then invaded and Reagan's initiative was originated. Jordanian-Palestinian talks then began. The second is the only document to which Israel is committed or has ever been committed since the beginning of the problem. Both Israel and the United States are committed to it. Had we continued on this course and had our Palestinian brothers come to the Mena House [talks] when As-Sadat invited them they would have sat down at the negotiating table and the Palestinian flag would have been raised on it. We would have finished long ago and the Palestinians would have been representing themselves in the talks. Had they come to Mena House there would have been no need for relations between Jordan and the Palestinians. The matter would have been finished. We are now in a better situation than we were before. If you want to utilize the second document go ahead and utilize it. If not and if you have other solutions, go ahead. We are not saying that anybody should utilize the Camp David accords.

Question: Does not Egypt intend to utilize this document in a new Arab role so that it will be complementary to the current efforts between Jordan and the PLO?

Answer: We created this document but they insulted us and so we put it in a drawer. If you want to use it, go ahead. If you do not want to we will put it back in the drawer. You only have yourselves to blame. We stand with you in any alternative solution. Do you want more than that? We are not being arrogant and laughing at others. These are simply two documents: under one we restored our land and the other concerns the Palestinian problem. What about returning the Egyptian ambassador. We have 120 foreign ambassadors in Egypt. [as published]

Question: Do you believe that that there is still a mechanism for the implementation of Reagan's plan?

Answer: I'll tell you something. They kicked the ball and scored a goal. They moved the ball from the U.S.-Israeli court to the Arab court. We are unable to send it back to their court because they said let the Palestinians agree with Jordan so that they will all sit at the negotiating table. Israel is very happy because they did not agree; the more complicated things become the happier they are. They go on building settlements. By the middle of next year they will have everything under control because 3 or 4 months later the U.S. elections will be due and nobody can do anything. Every minute's delay is in the Israeli's favor. Had they agreed the United States would have had no choice but to adhere to Reagan's plan and invite everybody to the negotiating table. There remains the question of finding a solution. Let it be a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Are we going to haggle as to who is going to sit at the negotiating table in order to solve the problem? You will associate with the devil for the sake of your country. First take your land and God will look after the rest.

Question: Do you think that the PLO is capable of taking such a decision after its departure from Beirut and after the internal rift?

Answer: They held the PNC in Algiers and were unable to take a decision. The only resolution they adopted was to insult Egypt. It was an easy resolution.

Question: Egyptian-U.S. relations do not seem to be in their golden age. Is this because the United States does not wish to give Egypt the number one role in the Arab arena?

Answer: Neither a golden role or golden or silver relations. Nobody can give us a role. Is there someone who assigns roles? Will they give us a role in what? Washington is playing a good role and in the future the Arab brothers who were angry with us because of the initiative and have boycotted us will change their mind. In any case, they are sure of Egypt.

Question: On the economic level, have the Americans honored their financial obligations with regard to development projects?

Answer: Nothing has come to a halt; everything is proceeding well. We only have asked for greater flexibility in shifting aid from one sector to another and they are about to approve this.

Question: Is Egypt's interest in Africa due to a shift in Egypt's strategic interests following Egypt's commitment to the Camp David agreements.

Answer: Egypt is an Arab country just as it is an African country. Egypt's interest is to preserve the OAU and its framework because it is the framework through which the African countries act. This is the principle to which we will adhere at the coming OAU summit. There were differences about convening the summit in Tripoli. I had asked that the summit be held in Nairobi and told the Kenyan president that holding the summit in Tripoli would wreck the OAU because disagreements would take place between the countries at any meeting held.

Question: Among the hot topics to be discussed at the summit are Chad and the Sahara, and in both problems Libya has a role to play....

Answer: No. Libya wants unity with us and with you; it has no objection to unity with anybody. The colonel said in a speech a few months ago that the fake boundaries between Libya, Egypt, and Sudan should be removed so that they will all become a united state.

Question: Does Egypt have any solutions for the problems of Chad and Libya?

Answer: We have views. As for the solutions, they will be decided by the summit conference. They agreed on the Sahara problem at Nairobi. There was supposed to be a referendum for self-determination, but this has not been implemented. When the summit was supposed to meet in Banghazi they invited SDAR representatives despite the Nairobi resolution on the referendum. The same thing happened with regard to Chad. Hissein Habre is the head of state but they wanted to admit Goukouni Oueiddi. If an African summit is held in Egypt I am not supposed to impose anything on it. I am only 1 head of state out of 50. When 'Abd an-Nasir was in power Tshombe wanted to attend the OAU summit in Egypt but 'Abd an-Nasir could not allow him to attend and had to consult the summit, which rejected him. 'Abd an-Nasir had to play host to him as a guest of Egypt but could not allow him to attend the summit without the African leaders' consent. Tshombe remained a few days and left. We welcomed him as a head of state but he did not attend the summit. This is not our responsibility; it is the OAU's decision. This was what I have been saying to Libya. She has no power to admit the Saharan representatives or Goukouni Oueiddi's people. The decision is up to the summit leaders. But Al-Qadhdhafi insisted that the summit could not meet unless Goukouni Oueiddi attended, which is impossible.

Question: How do you explain the news that the date of the resumption of Egyptian-Soviet relations is coming nearer when the conflict between the two giants is growing?

Answer: Where did you get the information that we are getting closer or farther apart?

Question: There have been statements by the Egyptian foreign minister and some other officials.

Answer: What if I have not thought of this? I have not thought of it (saying this, he rested his chin on his fingers). At present there are trade relations. We take anything from anywhere. But I have not yet thought of restoring diplomatic relations.

Question: Is there any particular objection?

Answer: Is it possible for me to say what the objections are? When circumstances are suitable. There is a beginning to everything. To begin with there are trade relations and then we will see. We deal with any country on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs. This principle must be clear: Neither do I interfere in your country's affairs nor do you in mine. We respect your sovereignty in your country and you respect ours. This is a recognized principle. But as for when, I have not thought of it yet.

Question: After more than 1 year since As-Sadat's assassination and 4 years since the signing of the Camp David accords, how do you evaluate the results of the accords on the Egyptian and Arab levels?

Answer: Does the fact that Camp david exists mean that there is an impasse? I cannot imagine what the situation would have been had there not been Camp David. We would have been moaning because our land was still occupied.

Question: According to certain Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian views the Lebanese war was one of the results of Camp David.

Answer: In 1975 Anwar as-Sadat and myself were in Riyadh. He said in the presence of King Khalid and President Hafiz al-Asad that there was fire under the ashes in Lebanon and that the Lebanese parties should meet with 'Arafat and the Arab League secretary general in order to solve the problem before it exploded. Al-Asad replied: The matter is simple and we will take care of it. Anwar as-Sadat spoke about this problem even before Camp David.

Question: The question is not what happened before signing the agreement but what happened as a result of it in that an Arab situation was created under which the Arabs were unable to do more than they did in Lebanon.

Answer: Well, tell me when the Arabs were ever in agreement with one another. We have seen this since the days of the monarchy in Egypt as well as under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. When did they agree? Who would be angry when one's land is regained and is still helping with the cause? When were they ever in agreement so that we will know why have they disagreed? If they were in agreement neither the United States nor the Soviet Union would have been interfering. We would have been dealing with all countries on an equal footing.

Question: The Iraq-Iran war is nearing the end of its third year. How do you visualize your role in halting this war and why have diplomatic relations between Cairo and Baghdad not been restored since there is military coordination between the two countries?

Answer: I have heard that our brothers in Iran do not wish to end the war because of their internal problems. I wish them success. But we have begun helping Iraq since it announced that it has withdrawn to the international borders. We have no military forces there. Absolutely no Egyptian military forces have left Egypt. Do not believe what you are told about such forces having left for Oman or southern Sudan. We have citizens residing in

Iraq but if these get mixed up with the Iraqis it is none of our business. There is nothing I can do to hold people from such a thing. The question of resuming relations rests with Iraq. There are contacts between us but we will never tell anybody to please resume relations.

QUESTION: What is the extent of military coordination between Egypt and Iraq? It has been rumored that the Iraqi chief of staff was in Cairo recently.

Answer Many come and go. There are continuous contacts and direct coordination. We have given them what we could for self-defense. Iraq is an Arab state whether we like it or not. However, we are against the Iraqi-Iranian war because both are Islamic states, but I am committed to giving to Iraq in order to enable it to defend its territory, particularly since it has announced withdrawal to the international borders. As regards the restoration of diplomatic relations, we have our dignity. I am not saying that Iraq must itself restore relations. It is free. We deal without diplomatic relations. What are diplomatic relations, anyway?

Question: [Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister] Tariq 'Aziz was scheduled to visit but then the visit was canceled.

Answer: He did not come. We sent Butrus Ghali and others. They have their own circumstances. I do not like to embarrass anybody.

Question: In the past Egypt played an essential role in settling Arab differences and strengthening the Arab front. The question is: What can Egypt do now in the interest of these two objectives and on what principles? Is there an Egyptian intention to revive this role?

Answer: Do not worry. We are playing that role right now despite the fact that there are no relations, and when relations are restored we will again play our part because Egypt plays a pioneering part in the region.

Question: On what would this role be based in the future? In the days of 'Abd an-Nasir there was an Arab role, an Islamic role, and a nonaligned role. Under As-Sadat these roles changed.

Answer: We will remain in the framework of the Arab family. I mean to say that national union or Arab nationalism did not work. The Arab states have different ideologies. We would be indulging in self-deception if we said that we would unite the Arab states. No. We once had unity with Syria. It did not last more than months after which they stood up and destroyed it. We are now trying to benefit from the lessons of the past.

Question: Had President Mubarak been in President as-Sadat's shoes would he have done what As-Sadat did as far as signing the Camp David agreements and visiting Israel were concerned?

Answer: By God, I do not know. I never put myself in President As-Sadat's frame of mind. Take me back in time and place me in that position and I would think about it.

Question: You were the vice president.

Answer: I was a spectator. As vice president I was not in a position to make decisions. A vice president has no powers. He simply helps the president in what the president asks of him.

Question: What, in your opinion, are the reasons which have taken the Arab region from the brink of peace to the brink of war?

Answer: In all our life we have never been on the brink of war or the brink of peace. As far back as I can remember I have felt that we are on both the brink of peace and the brink of war. If only we could agree for once in our life we would get rid of the brinks of peace and war. Even where there is disagreement we should agree on the method of our disagreement. Even on issues of destiny we should sit down and agree on how to disagree. I would take a soft line and you would take a hard line and we would assign the roles. We seem to be unable to learn this lesson. We are failures in this.

Question: What do you think of some of the books published recently on the situation in Egypt in the past era, such as Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal's book for example?

Answer: These books include events which I myself witnessed. They are inaccurate and untrue. I do not wish to mention the events. I do not like to talk about these topics. I just want to say that they contain untrue stories, far from the truth.

Question: Let us go back to the question of Lebanon. Some voices are these days advocating neutralization of Lebanon, at least militarily, until it regains its health. What does Egypt think of neutralization?

Answer: What, in practice, is meant by neutralizing it?

Question: An Arab and international agreement to give Lebanon a period of time free from wars fought by others on Lebanese territory, but with Lebanon remaining an Arab country.

Answer: Why? Do you want to change your Arab identity, or what?

Question: No. Lebanon would remain Arab but it would be nautralized so that it would not be a battlefield and would not be affected internally.

Answer: We wish that not only for Lebanon but for every other Arab state. We wish to see Lebanon an Arab state free from foreign military forces and able to function and build itself.

Question: Could the Arabs agree to give Lebanon a short period of time during which it would be free from commitment?

Answer: Commitment to what?

Question: In relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict with deployment of UN forces on Syrian-Lebanese borders during that period, for example.

Answer: Nothing would happen if you give Lebanon a chance to build itself. I do not see a need for that.

Question: If all the Lebanese were to opt for the neutralization of Lebanon and Syria objected — as President al-Asad indicated in a press interview — what would Egypt's position be then?

Answer: We support Lebanon's sovereignty; and if Lebanon needs time to rebuild itself, then we support it.

Question: Do you believe that Lebanon needs such time?

Answer: Any state which has been through a war needs time to rebuild itself and stand on its feet.

Question: Therefore, it needs to be neutral?

Answer: It is the same thing so long as you have no forces threatening the security of any of your neighbors.

MAP: Ghali Calls OAU Summit 'Great Success'

LD161315 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 16. (MAP) — "The 19th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) constitutes a great success for Africa," said Mr. Butrus Ghali, Egyptian foreign minister.

In a statement to MAP aboard the plane that was carrying him home to Cairo from Addis Ababa, the Egyptian state minister who led his country's delegation to the summit conference added that "if at the beginning this summit was that of the last chance, at the end it became the summit of reconciliation."

"The compromise that was reached for the departure of SDAR (self-proclaimed Saharan Republic), the consensus over the venue of the next summit as well as the positive and constructive resolutions endorsed by the summit, are so many elements that prove the success of this conference," said Mr Ghali.

In this interview with MAP the Egyptian state minister also dealt with negotiations between Lebanon and Israel, Afro-Arab cooperation, South-South dialogue and the policy of President Husni Mubarak.

On Lebanese-Israeli negotiations he said: "Any move that can secure the territorial integrity and political independence of a country and that can pave the way to a national reconciliation should be considered compatible with the aspirations of the great majority of Lebanese." Consequently, he added, "it is the duty of other peoples of the region to encourage these moves or at least not to object to them if they do not want to be accused one day from interference in Lebanon's internal affairs."

On the policy of Husni Mubarak he said that it was "the continuation of the policy of President as-Sadat with a new style seeking in the first place to restore peace and speed up the social and economic development of the country."

Ash-Sharif Statement on Cabinet Meeting

NC161252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1052 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) — The Cabinet met last night under Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, and the meeting lasted until early today. The Cabinet emphasized Egypt's dedication to the preservation of the OAU's unity and to bolstering its role in view of the OAU's importance for the African Continent. The Cabinet also discussed the outcome of the work of the 19th OAU summit conference held in Addis Ababa recently. After the Cabinet meeting, Minister of State for Information Dr Safwat ash-Sharif stated that at the beginning of the session Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali made an ample review of President Husni Mubarak's tour of Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and Romania. This tour has confirmed the active continuation of the Egyptian presence on the world scene. It has also boosted Egypt's prestige in the world.

Ash-Sharif added that this visit also confirmed Egypt's role in the Nonaligned Movement, and Egypt's performance of this role in this movement. The basic objective of the tour lay in the fact that the president wanted to respond to the invitation that had been extended to him to address the ILO conference that was held in Geneva, and the UNCTAD conference that was convened in Yugoslavia.

Safwat ash-Sharif said that in making his review, Kamal Hasan 'Ali mentioned that President Husni Mubarak had made a point of sending many letters to the heads of the states who had participated in the two conferences. The purpose of these letters was to explain Egypt's stance on international issues, on the Middle East issue and on economic issues, and to explain Egypt's viewpoint on the North-South dialogue.

He added that President Husni Mubarak has received positive replies to all his letters, among them a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan and a letter from the Japanese prime minister — and that these were very positive letters. Kamal Hasan 'Ali described the president's (two speeches) on behalf of the African leaders as having been comprehensive, and as having contained many ideas of interest to the Third World.

He said that the president's visit to the Red Cross Committee left a great impact, and that this visit reflects Egypt's appreciation of the humanitarian role that the committee plays [word indistinct] peacetime and in the Middle East area.

He noted that the president held several important meetings with the presidents of Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and Romania, and also with a number of Third World leaders who attended the conference including [words indistinct], the prime minister of Bangladesh, and the deputy prime minister of Kampuchea. He said that this move honored Egypt and Egyptian diplomacy. The chairmen of the two world conferences emphasized the extent of the respect harbored by the international community for Egypt's political and (?economic) strategies.

Ash-Sharif said that the Cabinet then discussed the latest developments in the Lebanese crisis in light of the Lebanese Parliament's voting and approval of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which shows the strength of the Lebanese unity and the will of the Lebanese people to safeguard their territorial integrity and independence.

The Cabinet reviewed the report presented by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali on the 19th African summit meeting which was held in Addis Ababa and on the dimensions of the division within the organization's ranks over the issue of the Saharan Republic's membership.

Dr Ghali outlined the African states' determination to preserve the OAU's unity and its continued existence and to hold the 19th summit conference. He also explained the active and effective role and broad moves played by Egypt to overcome the difficulties which were encountered in convening the conference out of its belief in the OAU's important role in respect to our continent.

Ash-Sharif added that Dr Butrus Ghali also outlined to the Cabinet what was agreed upon among the organization's member states and the convening of the conference following the withdrawal of the Saharan Republic's delegate in view of the African states' unanimous stance.

He said that Dr Ghali also noted the failure of the Libyan attempts to convene the next summit in Tripoli and the conference's success in adopting a unanimous resolution on this.

Mubarak Receives Messages From Foreign Leaders

Message From King Fahd

NC161429 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1347 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a thank-you cable from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia in reply to his congratulatory cable on the advent of the month of Ramadan. The following is the text of the cable:

As I receive Your Excellency's cable of 17 Sha'ban 1403 of the Hegira, it gives me pleasure to express to Your Excellency sincere thanks and appreciation for your kind regards and sincere wishes and congratulations on the advent of the holy month of Ramadan. I pray to God Almighty to associate this advent with good and prosperity. I pray to God that this occasion will recur while Your Excellency enjoys good health and happiness, the fraternal Egyptian people progress and prosper, and our Arab and Islamic nation experiences pride and victory. With my sincerest greetings and appreciation.

Message From Italy's Fanfani

NC161435 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received the message today during a meeting with Italian Ambassador in Cairo Elio Giuffrida. They discussed developments in the Middle East and the EEC'S role in the efforts to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Message From Thatcher

NC161532 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher today sent a message to President Husni Mubarak in reply to the message his excellency sent before the covocation of the summit conference of the industrial states in Williamsburg.

Mrs Thatcher's message assesses the results of the industrial states summit conference. She refers to the situation in the Middle East and expresses Britain's welcome of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. She considers the agreement a step forward, leading to the adoption of further steps on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

The message also deals with U.S. President Reagan's initiative on peace in the Middle East. Mrs Thatcher expresses her hope that this initiative will be implemented on the consideration that it is the best basis for holding negotiations.

The British ambassador in Cairo handed the message to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali at a meeting today during which a review was made of the results of President Mubarak's tour to Geneva, Belgrade, and Romania.

Message From Chad's Habre

NC161652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1538 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has told MENA that the message deals in full detail with the current situation in Chad. The message was delivered through diplomatic channels.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves 16 June

NC161650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) — Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Tochijiro Nakajima left Cairo at noon today en route for Saudi Arabia following a 4-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. During his visit, he met with a number of officials and with President Mubarak. He also attended the first meeting of the joint Egyptian-Japanese committee, which it was decided to form during Mubarak's recent visit to Japan. Assistant Foreign Minister 'Imran ash-Shafi'i headed the Egyptian side of the committee.

Communique 1,124: Planes Active, Areas Shelled

JN161708 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,124 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 16 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The triumphant Iraqi forces continued their bold activities in the operational sectors against the spiteful Iranian enemy forces. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. Formations of our able Air Force planes this morning raided enemy troop concentrations and camps in areas opposite our forces' forward units in the northern operational sector, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting losses in life and equipment. Our pilots saw flames and columns of smoke billowing from the destroyed enemy targets. All of our raiding aircraft, praise be to God, returned safely to base.

2. A number of enemy personnel were spotted in front of our forward positions in area east of Basra. Our units attacked the group, killing two.

3. One observation post and one antiaircraft gun were destroyed in the central operational sector.

4. The suspect Khomeyniite regime this morning shelled Zurbatiyah and its environs, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 June 1983

President Congratulates Andropov on Election

JN161209 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In a cable to the Soviet leader today, the president said: On behalf of Iraq and in my own name we are glad to send you our heartfelt congratulations and blessings on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On this occasion we would like to emphasize to you, in our name and on behalf of our comrades in the leadership and on behalf of the Iraqi people, our great confidence that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the USSR will further be bolstered and promoted in the interest of our two friendly countries and for the sake of consolidating the bases of world peace and security.

We are also pleased to express our heartfelt congratulations on the trust granted to you by your comrades and people, wishing you success in your new tasks and the friendly Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Saudi Information Minister

NC161237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today reviewed with Saudi Information Minister Lieutenant General 'Ali ash-Sha'ir the local and regional situation at a meeting lasting 1 and 1/2 hour. The Saudi minister declined to comment on the meeting.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan arrived in the Republican Palace before Ash-Sha'ir left and joined the meeting.

Al-Jumayyil received at 1100 today Minister ash-Sha'ir who arrived in Beirut yesterday. Ash-Sha'ir said at the airport that the Saudi contacts concerning the Lebanese question are continuing. He added that King Fahd's recent contacts at various levels aim to narrow the differences and to reach solutions to emerge from the dilemmas which the area is passing through.

Minister ash-Sha'ir will continue his contacts with Lebanese officials. He will meet now with speaker Kamil al-As'ad and with Prime Minister al-Wazzan in the afternoon.

Al-Jumayyil Discusses Accord with Israel

NC162056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] London, 16 Jun (MENA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has said that the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations complemented the negotiations Syria and the PLO began with Israel under the patronage of U.S. envoy Philip Habib last summer. The Lebanese president experssed the hope, in an exclusive interview that will be published in Saturday's edition of *Al-Majallah* magazine, that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement will be implemented and that Syria will not hamper its implementation. He said that the agreement does not conflict with Lebanon's membership in the Arab League or its duties toward the joint defense pact.

Al-Jumayyil emphasized that Lebanon is ready to play a role if any Arab state is exposed to any attack. He denied that Lebanon had been officially notified of the Syrian rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The Lebanese president disclosed that Lebanon had officially demanded during the Arab summit conference in Fes that the Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon and that the Lebanese memorandum presented to the conference at the time had been clear in this regard.

SPA Reports al-Jumayyil Interview

LD162202 Riyadh SPA in English 1914 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] London, June 16, SPA — Lebanese president Amin al-Jumayyil, in an interview to be published by weekly magazine, *Al-Majallah, on Saturday, hailed the Kingdom and HM King* Fahd role in support of Lebanon to re-establish peace and stability.

"Lebanon will never forget the Kingdom's efforts to achieve foreign troops withdrawal from the Lebanese territory and with the passage of every day the love of Lebanese people for king keeps growing," Al-Jumayyil said. Referring to the recently concluded aggrement between Lebanon and Israel on foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil categoricaly denied that the accord's terms included any provision which stipulate that Lebanon renounces its commitment to the Arab nation.

He assured that the agreement had nothing to do with Lebanon's affiliation to the Arab nation or its commitments including the Arab joint defence pact.

Al-Jumayyil said the agreement was in completion of talks which had started last summer with the aim of ensuring Syrian and Palestinian forces pull out from Lebanon.

He said Leabanon had not received any rejection for the accord from Syria and expressed belief that Damascus would not obstruct any efforts to achieve Israeli troops withdrawal from Lebanon.

Regarding the Palestinian civilians presence in Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil said those who had entered Lebanon before 1948 would be allowed to stay over but those who arrived after this date would be asked to go back to the places they had come from.

Al-Wazzan, FRG Minister Exchange Comments

NC161515 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received at 1000 today in the eastern hall at the government's house a West German economic delegation including 40 persons led by Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Josef Ertl and representing press, construction, consultative, machinery, and aircraft industry companies.

In a 30-minute meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan outlined to the delegation the situation in Lebanon since the Israeli incursion 1 year ago and the consequent material and social losses. Prime Minister al-Wazzan compared the German people's situation following World War II and the Lebanese people's situation, noting that the Lebanese are strongly determined to rebuild their country.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan then spoke about the government's efforts at the regional and international levels to ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces preparatory to restoring the legitimate authority's control.

Minister Ertl conveyed a message from German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Prime Minister al-Wazzan. In his message, Chancellor Kohl expressed the hope that Lebanon will be able to liberate itself from all the foreign forces present in its territory. Kohl sympathized with the Lebanese Government and people's suffering under the occupation, particularly since West Germany is passing through a similar situation as a result of the presence of foreign armies in its territory. Chancellor Kohl expressed his admiration of the vitality and activity of the Lebanese people,

who have suffered difficult problems and disturbances for more than 8 years. He also expressed the wish that peace be restored to Lebanon as soon as possible so that Lebanon can rebuild what was demolished during the war. He stressed that Lebanon is one of the oldest democracies in the area and that it must determine its own future.

Minister Ertl also presented to Prime Minister al-Wazzan a book from Chancellor Kohl on the West German people's heritage, nature, and accomplishments.

In reply, Prime Minister al-Wazzan thanked Chancellor Kohl for his sympathy toward Lebanon and its people. He said: I would like to affirm that justice among nations is the key to peace and that peace is a condition for reconstruction and development. We are living in an area where we have suffered in our homeland of Lebanon because of the imbalance in justice following the ousting of the Palestinian people from their land, forcing them to seek shelter in neighboring territories. We have been living through constant tragedies since 1948 because of the injustice. If the Palestinian people who are living in camps in Lebanon and other countries and under inhuman difficult circumstances cannot find a solution to their question, their issue will remain a cause of troubles and problems in the area. This shakes every great hope for peace or for stable and lasting reconstruction.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: Although the honorable delegation is of an economic nature, we in these days cannot separate economics from politics. All of us — peoples and governments — must work so that justice for all may prevail. He said: The peoples of the Arab region, from Morocco to the borders of Iran and to Sudan, when they want to salute, do not say bon jour, bon soir, or good night. They say as-salam 'alaykum. This is a call and a dedication to peace. We are peoples who believe in peace and who also believe in right and justice. If we do not help each other to establish right and justice for all, problems will continue to face the world.

The head of the delegation delivered a statement wishing Prime Minister al-Wazzan success in his efforts to help the Lebanese people rescue Lebanon from occupation and bring about the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces.

At the end of the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan thanked the delegation and the FRG Government for their sentiments toward Lebanon. He wished the delegation a happy stay in Lebanon and expressed the hope that it will hold useful contacts with the authorities concerned to strengthen relations between the two countries and for the purpose of mutual benefit from expertise.

Source: Government Not in Hurry To Ratify Accord

NC161606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Diplomatic sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the government is not in a hurry to ratify the agreement with Israel. It is awaiting the crystallization of certain stands connected with contacts between Washington and Tel Aviv, on the one hand, and with a possible visit to the area by Secretry of State Shultz or a visit to Washington by Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, on the other. The sources said that Lebanon will not be in a hurry to ratify the agreement as long as Israel links its withdrawal to a Syrian withdrawal while Damascus refuses to discuss the withdrawal issue.

If positive developments emerge, then Lebanon may ratify the agreement and the exchange of documents can take place so that the implementation process can start. The sources added that Lebanon is ready to open any dossier with the Syrian capital following the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon.

No Change Expected in Syrian Stand on Agreement

NC161706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] A diplomatic source today affirmed that there is a deep Saudi understanding of the Lebanese stand and that the U.S. stand is also very excellent. He predicted that U.S.-Syrian contacts will start in the coming days. He said that the visit of the foreign minister [Elie Salim] to Riyadh and Washington helped to create a new atmosphere.

The source expressed the belief that a proposed visit by Minister Salim to Algiers is very necessary at this stage, but that a date for this visit has not yet been fixed.

Concerning the Syrian stand on the [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement, the diplomatic source did not expect a change. He said: During his visit to Damascus, Minister Salim explained to President al-Asad that Lebanon is not asking Damascus to approve the agreement, but to withdraw its forces from its territory. The source added: It is not the habit of Lebanon to attack others. Lebanon is greatly interested in maintaining good relations with Syria. It is at present seeking to find a kind of agreement with it to ensure the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. He explained that the current discussion does not center on the issue of a withdrawal, but on finding an agreement that will lead to the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanese territory. He added that Lebanon is prepared to discuss any subject within the constraints of its resources and capabilities, and that it might not be prepared to discuss other things.

The source said that following of the approval of the agreement by the Chamber of Deputies, the Lebanese Government will act on all levels to accelerate the withdrawals, because it is not easy for Israel to cancel the agreement and Lebanon is not ready to cancel it.

The source explained that the ratification or nonratification of the agreement is a political decision in the hands of the president. We no longer need to consult anyone on this subject after the Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved the agreement. President al-Jumayyil does not give in to threats.

The diplomatic source opined that the aim of David Kimche's visit to Washington is to learn the outcome of Minister Salim's visit to the United States, particularly now that the U.S. Administration will carry out an assessment of its policy in the area this week and in the coming few weeks.

Beirut Radio Reports on Shultz Message to Salim

NC161856 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Elie Salim this evening received a message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The message, which was delivered by Mr Christopher Ross, deals with the constant contacts and efforts regarding the situation in Lebanon with a view to creating the appropriate atmosphere for implementing the Israeli troop withdrawal agreement.

Reportage on Killings in Tripoli 16 June

VOL Report

NC161251 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Some 17 persons were killed this afternoon in the Al-Bahsas area at the southern approach to the city of Tripoli. Most of them were pedestrians and car passengers. Gunmen in a passing car had opened indiscriminate gunfire and caused this terrible tragedy. According to preliminary information, 17 persons were killed and 3 others wounded in the shooting.

There have been conflicting reports about the details of the incident. First reports said that masked gunmen alighted from three Mercedes cars and began shooting in the direction of shops, a car repair shop, Al-'Awwik restaurant and a swimming area.

This incident was preceded by another at 1130 today when gunmen opened gunfire at a Syrian military truck, wounding one soldier.

'Alawite Sources Claim Responsibility

NC161544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] According to reports from Tripoli, a state of apprehension, gloom, and panic is gripping the city following the massacre committed by masked gunmen in Al-Bahsas at noon today. Eighteen people were killed and 20 were wounded, mostly pedestrians and passengers.

'Alawite sources in the city have said that they carried out the operation in retaliation for the death of an 'Alawite official today as well as the death of two 'Alawites in clashes in Tripoli yesterday.

A Syrian truck came under fire in the Al-Bahsas quarter 40 minutes before the massacre, injuring one of its passengers.

Shooting Incident 16 June

NC161744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] At 1845 this evening, there was another crime committed against pedestrians in Tripoli. A white BMW 1200 drove past the Al-Bahshah quarter in Tripoli and its occupants opened indiscriminate fire on the pedestrians there, wounding Khalid Rajab, Nazir As'ad Ibrahim, and 'Isam al-Hariri. They were taken to a hospital for treatment.

Monte Carlo Reports

JN161834 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Beirut George Bashir —recorded]

[Excerpt] The Syrians and their adversaries this morning committed a horrendous massacre in Tripoli, leaving 18 persons dead and 20 others injured, and creating a tense atmosphere in the northern capital.

Statements have been conflicting, but informed security sources said that armed men of the Red Knights organization, in three military Mercedes cars, arrived at 1130 at Ra's as-Sakhar on the northern approach to Tripoli.

The armed men immediately opened machinegun fire in all directions — at restaurants, shops and the beach — killing and injuring many people.

The security sources noted that the massacre was a direct, immediate reply to the incident which took place when armed men opened gunfire at a Syrian military car near a restaurant in the same locality. A Syrian soldier was injured and was moved to a nearby hospital. His companions and supporters of the Red Knights reacted immediately.

Panic and tension gripped the northern capital and its suburbs. This was followed by armed men taking up positions in the local markets. Politicians and officials hastened to contain the incident to prevent it from spreading, particularly since a number of the dead and injured come from the nearby Zgharta.

However, all the killed and injured are innocent Lebanese who happened to be at the scene during the shootout.

Most of the political functionaries in Tripoli have denounced the action, stressing the need for removing all aliens and for immediately halting the human and financial losses that the town has long been bearing. The recent threats to make Tripoli into a new headquarters for the PLO's political and military bodies would give Israel a new pretext to carry out raids against the northern capital.

Today's incidents prompted the political bodies in the north this evening to ask the government to remove all aliens from Tripoli and bring in the legitimate forces to avert the implementation of the plans being hatched behind the scenes, as the functionaries put it.

The security sources this evening said that the military operation was in retaliation for the assassination of Yusuf al-Hajal, an 'Alawite official, by armed men in Khan al-'Askar in Tripoli.

Tension Prevails in Tripoli

NC170628 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] We have just received a report from Tripoli saying that at 0710 today, a Tripoli emergency squad patrol discovered three unidentified bodies in a garden in the Abu Samra locality. An atmosphere of caution prevails in the city. Schools have been closed in protest against yesterday's massacre and as a precaution against repercussions. It has been noticed that armed roadblocks on the streets and in the quarters have increased, particularly in the areas where party offices are located.

Karami Condemns Incidents

NC161720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Statement by former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a meeting of the coordination committee in Tripoli on 16 June — recorded]

[Text] The coordination committee met to review current developments. We discussed the feverish and open attempts to disturb security in the town and to spread anxiety among its inhabitants. These attempts are aimed at underming the political and national life of Tripoli — this steadfast bastion which cannot depart from its convictions or from its firm and historic creed. Mistaken is anyone who believes that by these methods he can divert public opinion from its march or make it accept what is not in the interest of the homeland and its sovereignty.

Therefore, we call for the need to rally around Tripoli's interest, which is the responsibility of all. Everyone must cooperate to confront these dangers, which spring from the greatand international conspiracy against our homeland, entity, right, and destiny.

Deputy ar-Rafi'i Denounces 'Massacre'

NC161831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli Deputy 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i [member of the pro-Iraqi Arab Socialist Ba'th Party] has expressed the belief that the aim of the massacre was to rekindle the situation on a large scale. He called on the government to shoulder its national responsibility toward Tripoli and northern Lebanon. He also called on the town's leaders to be alert and vigilant and to frustrate the plans of those who are fabricating sedition.

Deputy ar-Rafi'i said that the horrible massacre is the peak of continuous plotting against Tripoli, this steadfast and patient town, and against the whole national entity. The suspect forces who committed this crime aim to rekindle the situation in Tripoli and northern Lebanon on a large-scale and to push it toward an unknown tunnel.

Reportage on Situation in Dayr Qanun an-Nahr

Correspondent Describes Conditions

NC161952 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Beirut radio correspondent in southern Lebanon Muhammad al-Asad on 16 June — recorded]

[Text] The siege of Dayr Qanun an-Nahr village has entered its 7th day amid strict security measures adopted by the Israeli forces, which have cut all roads leading to the village, thus preventing anything from reaching it, including foodstuffs, milk, and water.

The siege of Dayr Qanun an-Nahr in harsh and difficult. The heat of the summer and the lack of water and food, which are necessities of daily life, have made life difficult in the village, even for those who are fasting. According to travelers, there are no water resources, except one well from which the inhabitants who have remained in the village are getting water.

The forces laying siege have arrested many people, including youngsters. There is at least one or more detainee from each household. What is most feared is that diseases and epidemics will spread, especially among the children, who are being deprived of food and water, and among the old people, who lack medicine and care. All efforts made by religious, humanitarian, and international organizations have failed.

On their part, acting Governor Mash'alani and District Commissioner Haydar have made efforts and held contacts. The International Red Cross has tried many times but failed, and so has the Army. The siege also includes the UNIFIL troops stationed in the area. Food supplies only go as far as the Israeli roadblock and from there they are carried on shoulder and by hand inside the village.

The latest information indicates that the commander of the Tyre Gendarmerie, 1st Lieutenant Hasan 'Amru, has been able to enter the village and inquire about conditions there. He found that the inhabitants need everything. They need foodstuffs, water, medicine, and milk for babies. First and foremost, they need the siege to be lifted and to return to normal life. There are 72 detainees from the village whose ages range from 12 to 27 years. The remaining inhabitants are living in a constant state of fear, especially during the night, when the Israeli forces open fire near houses. The Israeli forces have bulldozed some of the orchards adjacent to the main road.

It is true that the Israeli forces are allowing the inhabitants to go out during daylight, but only for a few hours and only inside the village. They are preventing the inhabitants from leaving the village.

The efforts are many and the issue is big. Acting Governor of southern Lebanon Edmond Mash'alani summed up these efforts as follows:

[Mash'alani] We have held the necessary contacts to send supplies, such as food, water, and milk for babies. We have contacted the International and the Lebanese Red Cross and the authorities in an attempt to lift the siege on the town, out of fear that epidemics and diseases will spread. The inhabitants of the village have some food supplies, but they will not last for long. We have learned the commander of the gendarmerie platoon has been able to enter Dayr Qanun village. He inspected the inhabitants and found them in a state of constant fear, especially during the night. The Israeli forces have also bulldozed some of the orchards adjacent to the main road. We hope that contacts will succeed in lifting the siege on the village.

Israelis Lift Siege

NC162130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The intensive contacts the government has made regarding the situation in the south in general and in Dayr Qanun an-Nahr township in particular tonight resulted in the lifting of the siege imposed by the Israeli forces some days ago on the township. The Israeli forces have withdrawn from the township and have set up a roadblock at its eastern entrance.

A security sources has said that Internal Security patrols, together with a number of the township's inhabitants who have entered it, are presently inspecting the township and its houses to find out its requirements for social and vital services. Moreover, some Red Cross convoys have also entered the township, bringing with them provisions and foodstuffs for the inhabitants.

VOAL: Village Still Besieged

NC170649 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces yesterday opened for some time the road leading to Dayr Qanun an-Nahr, after a tight 7-day Zionist siege, but kept their roadblocks and positions on the approach to the town and the hills around it. This confirms that the siege is continuing, despite allegations to the contrary disseminated during the past few hours by the media. This was also confirmed in a statement disseminated by the town's inhabitants this morning, saying that the Zionists allowed two cars belonging to the International Red Cross and the Internal Security Forces to enter the town last night to enquire about the inhabitants' needs and about the great shortage of food and medical supplies they are suffering.

According to reports from the south, some children were exposed to disease and epidemics because they were deprived of water and food. Some 77 persons are still being held by the occupation forces. People who were able to break through the siege have stated that the occupation forces vengefully bulldozed large areas planted with olive trees and wheat. It has also been said that the Israeli forces have established a military base near the town.

A delegation of Dayr Qanun an-Nahr inhabitants yesterday visited his Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic; His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, the Ja'farite mufti; lawyer Nabih Birri; and brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun.

Meanwhile, the committee of ulama of Jabal 'Amil held a meeting in Husayniyat Harat Sidon and issued a statement calling on the international organizations to put an end to the tragedy of Dayr Qanun an-Nahr's inhabitants. The committee will resume its meeting at the religious school in Tyre this afternoon.

Security Forces Enter Village

NC170755 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The Israelis lifted the siege on the southern town of Dayr Qanun an-Nahr yesterday evening and withdrew from the town as a result of the government's intensive contacts. A security spokesman has emphasized that since dawn today, Internal Security Forces patrols have been inspecting the residential quarters to enquire about the inhabitants' needs. Red Cross representatives have also entered the town, bringing with them food and medical supplies.

Army Commander Interviewed By Europe One Radio

NC161058 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] In an interview with Europe One radio, Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus has stated that Lebanon will have a splendid army in 1985. Discussing the command's long-term aims, Gen Tannus disclosed that the basic aim is to increase the Lebanese Army from 20,000 to 60,000 men, at the rate of 2,000 men per month in two stages. The first stage will end in 1984 when the number will have been increased to 43,500 men and the second stage in 1985 with the number increasing to 60,000 men.

Gen Tannus said: In fact, the Lebanese Army will be tantamount to three armies. The first will be the army police which will be modeled after the U.S. pattern; the second army, which will be the deterrent army, will comprise 12 divisions [firqah] and will be assigned the task of defending the borders; and the third army will be the logistics army which will be assigned social as well as military tasks.

Gen Tannus concluded by saying that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has agreed to the Lebanese Army purchase of all types of scrap [khurdah] tanks to be reassembled in Lebanon, given the fact that we have more engineers and specialists in all domains than the whole Arab world.

Israeli Officer Wants To Isolate South

NC161748 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] In a statement to AFP at the headquarters of the military governor in Sidon, Israeli army spokesman Captain Moshe

Cohen today expressed the belief that from the military viewpoint, the only way to put an end to terrorist operations against the Israeli army is to isolate southern Lebanon completely. AFP quoted Cohen as saying that those who perpetrate attacks against the Israeli army are either persons recently released from the Ansar camp, or Palestinians who come from Beirut or from the Syrian lines, or Lebanese from southern Lebanon.

Cohen said that the Israeli army roadblocks are not effective enough. He called for closing all roads between southern Lebanon and the other parts of Lebanon. He also called for inspecting all cars and obliging drivers wanting to enter or leave the area to obtain a permit from the Israeli army.

Al-Asad Cables Congratulations to Andropov

JN161300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable of congratulations to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the latter's election today as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The following is the text of the cable:

On the occasion of your unanimous election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it gives me pleasure to express to you my heartfelt congratulations on the confidence put in you by the Soviet people's representatives, coupled with my best wishes of success in carrying out your responsibilities.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR have developed in all fields over the years on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal interests, particularly since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries. On this occasion I would like to stress my confidence that these relations will further be promoted and entrenched in the coming years in the interest of our two peoples and their struggle against the forces of aggression and exploitation as well as their struggle for the attainment of peoples' rights and for the realization of a world permeated by peace and justice.

I seize this opportunity to send you my best wishes of continued good health and happiness and to the friendly Soviet people further success and prosperity.

Al-Asad Receives PDRY Envoy, Message

JN161650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message from PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealing with the situation in the region. Salih Nasir as-Sayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the PDRY State Security Committee, delivered the message to the president. The president gave him a reply message for Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

AL-BA'TH: Al-Ahmar Interviewed on Lebanon

PM161106 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 12 Jun 83 p 3

[Unattributed interview with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, reproduced from Paris-based weekly *Al-Yasar Al-'Arabi* — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Syria's rejection of the suspect agreement between Israel and Lebanon was firm and direct. May we know the reasons and justifications for this categorical rejection?

Answer: The recent Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which was imposed on Lebanon by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, represents a new link in the chain of U.S. imperialist-Israeli reactionary conspiracies against Lebanon and Syria, as well as against the Palestinian people and all the liberation forces in the area. It is also a serious step on the road of liquidating the Palestinian problem and tightening U.S.-Israeli control of the whole area. Though the signatories to the agreement allege that it is a Lebanese-Israeli agreement aimed at achieving the withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon, the provisions and various clauses of the agreement, as well as its supplements and addenda — both those that were published and those that were not — reveal the facts behind these allegations and refute the lies of their originators for the following reasons:

1. The agreement represents a contract of submission to the enemy authority, which negotiates with the backing of its forces that invaded Lebanon, by the Lebanese authority, which, under occupation, does not really represent public opinion and the Lebanese national will.

2. The U.S. role from the beginning of negotiations was to bring pressure to bear on Lebanon and to blackmail it into making concessions to Israel with a view toward strengthening the U.S.-Zionist presence in Lebanon so that Lebanon becomes a center and a channel for both the United States and Israel for the purpose of imposing their plans, of which this agreement is the most serious link.

3. The agreement undermines Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and makes the United States and Israel partners in Lebanese decisionmaking on the pretext of security arrangements and other similar steps, all of which serve the U.S.-Israeli domination plans.

4. The agreement is in breach of Lebanon's commitments toward its own people and genuine interests. It is also in breach of its commitments toward Syria, with which it has special relations and interests, and of its Arab commitments under the Arab League Charter, the Arab Joint Defense Pact, and the Arab summit resolutions. This is because the agreement provides for suspending these commitments and seeking to abolish them within a specific period of time; thus the agreement becomes a restriction on Lebanon's Arab relations and on its foreign policy in general.

5. The agreement considers anyone who is hostile to Israel because of its continued aggression against the Arabs to be hostile to Lebanon. So Lebanon should be hostile to all the Arabs, with the exception of the Egyptian regime and those colluding with the United States.

6. The agreement places restrictions on the Lebanese Army's movement and armament and the number of troops it can station in the south and requests it to protect Israel's security. It also imposes Israeli agent Sa'd Haddad's militia on this army by making it part of the army.

Question: Everybody is awaiting your evaluation of the situation and your assessment of the development of the situation, particularly in view of the mounting U.S.-Israeli threats and the campaign of misrepresentation aimed at portraying Syria as the side that is rejecting and hindering peace efforts.

Answer: This suspect agreement further complicates the situation and heightens tension in the area since the invasion of

Lebanon. As we have already said, the attempts to implement the agreement are accompanied by increasing U.S. and Israeli threats to those opposing the agreement, particularly Syria. These threats are a continuation of the imperialist-Zionist threats that have been going on for 3 and 1/2 months and are combined with a further Israeli military buildup in preparation for thepotential aggression that Israel is expected to launch against Syria any time with the encouragement and support of the United States.

These threats are being made in the midst of a campaign of misrepresentation aimed at showing that Syria is against peace and is hindering peaceful efforts and that it will delay Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon by its rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Naturally, the purpose of this campaign is to increase pressure on Syria, distort its stand, and try to isolate it. It also aims at weakening Syria and preventing it from playing its militant role in resisting these plans. The purpose of this campaign is clear and it will definitely fail, just as all the previous suspect campaigns have failed.

Syria, as is known, is committed to peaceful efforts and regards the Fes summit resolutions and the Soviet peace initiatives, within the framework of UN actions, as constituting a suitable basis for the desired peace that is compatible with UN principles and resolutions.

With regard to plans put forward by the United States, they are no more than attempts to impose surrender on the Arabs and a conspiracy and aggression against their rights. They are absolutely contrary to Arab and international legitimate resolutions and are therefore rejected and resisted by us because we cannot submit to the U.S. will or accept compromise at the expense of our people's rights and interests or of the cause of liberating our land and restoring our rights. We will firmly resist every conspiracy and aggression and all the attempts to impose submission on our nation. Threats, pressures, and blackmail attempts will not scare us.

Naturally, our belief in our principles and our nation's strengthen our resistance and continue our steadfastness and struggle to achieve our legitimate and just objectives, regardless of the cost in sacrifices.

Question: How do you visualize the requirements of the battle that the nationalist forces and regimes have to meet?

Answer: Ours is an all-out national battle. It is now passing through its most critical and dangerous stages. Obviously, the imperialist-Zionist enemy is now throwing into the battle all his weight and all his reserves in a savage, continuing, and escalating onslaught against our Arab people, their liberation cause, and their central problem — the Palestinian problem — as well as against all the gains that this people have achieved. A battle of this type and on this level certainly requires brave resistance tothis onslaught and to the frenzied efforts now being made in Lebanon to implement a serious new link in the chain of conspiracy.

Arab nationalist and progressive parties and forces are called upon to act, to take up their positions in the field of carrying outa total mobilization of the nation's capabilities and forces, and to direct their efforts toward resisting the plans and policies of Camp David, Reagan's plan, the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and the entire imperialist-Zionist policy in the area. They should seek to strengthen their alliance on the international level with all liberation and revolutionary forces, particularly with the socialist countries, foremost among which is the Soviet Union, the loyal friend of our people's legitimate struggle and just cause.

ATH-THAWRAH Says Agreement 'Will Not Pass'

JN170658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 17 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the Syrian stand, which will foil the conspiratorial schemes, today's *Ath-Thawrah* writes: The agreement of submission will not pass and Syria, which is linked with Lebanon by the closest ties of fraternity, history, and common destiny, cannot allow Israel to reap the fruit of its invasion. The only solution acceptable to Syria in Lebanon is the unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

Ath-Thawrah adds: The United States and Israel resorted to threats of aggression, the mobilization of military campaigns, the concentration of forces in Al-Biqa', and the dispatch of U.S. aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean, imagining that this display of power could frighten Syria or change its firm stand. Syria knows the way to its goals and the way to defend the Arab nation's cause and dignity. It knows how to reply to aggression and how to teach the aggressors hard lessons. It also knows how to make the price of any foolish Zionist military adventure so high that neither Israel nor its protectors can pay it.

Ba'th Official Receives DPRK Ambassador

JN161658 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 16 Jun (SANA) — Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the party's Foreign Relations Office, received here today Yi Hong-yop, the DPRK ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Workers Party of Korea, the means to promote these relations, and the implementation of the cooperation agreement between them.

Haydar also reviewed with the ambassador the tense political situation in the Middle East in the wake of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist conspiracy and the signing of the treasonous agreement between the Lebanese authorities and the Zionist enemy.

Comrade Haydar stressed the solidarity of the Syrian people and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party with the Korean people's just struggle to peacefully and independently unify their country, away from the conspiracies of the imperialists and their agents.

Consultations on Lebanon With U.S. Resume

Lewis Meets With Begin

TA161839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] American Ambassador Samuel Lewis, just back from Washington, met with Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem tonight where for over an hour Ambassador Lewis briefed Prime Minister Begin on the high-level American consultations on Lebanon last week. David Essing reports from the prime minister's office.

[Begin recording] [Essing] Ambassador Lewis delivered a letter from President Reagan to Prime Minister Begin and filled him in on the American consultations in Washington. Lewis says the two discussed prospects for moving the Lebanon problem forward. Ambassador Lewis adds that the Reagan letter dealt with several different subjects, including a visit by Prime Minister Begin to Washington. Lewis would not say when this might be. What was Ambassador Lewis' reaction to Israeli leaders' talking of an Israeli military redeployment in Lebanon?

[Lewis] Well, that's a subject that, if and when it is addressed, obviously we'll address it with the Israelis and with the Lebanese. This is not something we are addressing currently.

[Essing] Prime Minister Begin did not raise it tonight?

[Lewis] We discussed all the problems involved with the Lebanon situation and how to move forward in getting the Syrians to agree to reach their own arrangements on withdrawal. That's the heart of the matter now since we have agreement among the other three parties.

[Essing] Is there still a chance the Syrians will leave?

[Lewis] Oh yes.

[Essing] Have you been able to report any progress in getting the Syrians to agree to withdraw?

[Lewis] I would not say that I had great progress to report, but I had some important developments to convey. Let's put it that way.

[Essing] American Ambassador Samuel Lewis in Jerusalem, after meeting with Prime Minister Begin tonight. This is David Essing reporting from the prime minister's office. [end recording]

Kimche Talks in Washington

TA170730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has held a brief talk with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and longer talks with senior U.S. officials. During the talks, Kimche raised the possibility of a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and Israeli sources are saying that the administration has been evincing understanding about such a possible withdrawal. Our correspondent Shalom Qital reports from Washington:

[Begin Qital recording] Israel and the United States have begun initial consultations on the possibility of a partial IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, and redeployment. Although Kimche did not finalize the redeployment line or the date of the withdrawal with his hosts, in the initial talks which began last night a mechanism for Israeli-U.S.-Lebanese tripartite consultations on a possible redeployment started to emerge.

The issue of a unilateral withdrawal is no longer taboo. In any case, in the contacts Kimche has had in Washington, no mention has been made of a full separation of forces between Israel and Syria. On the contrary, even if Israel withdraws — Kimche told his hosts — there will still be some areas in which there will be no buffer between the two armies.

As for a possible Syrian withdrawal, Kimche did not hear about any new prospects of a breakthrough in the stalemate. However, one possibility mentioned at present is a visit to the Middle East by George Shultz in order to promote the prospects for an arrangement. Shultz leaves for a tour of the Far East next week, and on his way back he may also come to the Middle East. [end recording]

Further Report on Discussions

TA170813 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani and Gid'on Samet]

[Text] The United States will not object to an IDF redeployment in Lebanon, provided that this is acceptable to the Lebanese Government as well. This emerged from the meeting held yesterday between the prime minister and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis. Lewis returned from Washington 2 days ago, at the end of a series of consultations on Lebanon with administration leaders there. It was reported that he delivered a message from President Reagan to the prime minister yesterday.

The question of the prime minister's visit to Washington was also broached during their meetings, and Ambassador Lewis apparently mentioned the dates proposed by President Reagan for Menahem Begin's visit, which will probably be held at the end of July.

Political sources said last night that the possibility must not be ruled out that the IDF redeployment in Lebanon would only come about after Begin's visit to Washington. The sources added that the United States has recently made it clear that it would stand in Israel's way if the Cabinet decides to carry out a new deployment, if the decision is that this would be done in the next few weeks.

The issue of the IDF redeployment in Lebanon will in any case be discussed during the Begin-Reagan meeting, because — according to the sources — such a redeployment is expected to last a number of weeks after it is initiated. It was reported that the Multinational Force will enter the areas to be evacuated by the IDF.

The meeting between Begin and Lewis was private and only two people took the minutes: Yehuda Avner, Begin's aide, and Paul Hare from the U.S. Embassy. The meeting took over an hour.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and senior U.S. State Department officials yesterday discussed ways to prevent the entry by Syria and the PLO into areas Israel will evacuate as part of the IDF redeployment in Lebanon. Kimche and Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne conferred with Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger, as well as Deputy for Near Eastern and South Asia Affairs Nicholas Veliotes and Ambassador Morris Draper.

After the meetings, which will continue today, it was reported that the administration was demonstrating understanding toward the Israeli contentions. Israeli officials have reported that a framework for detailed consultations on the impending Israeli movement was discussed, although no timetable has yet been set for it.

The officials refrained from stating whether Israel had reported its intention of building fortifications and fences along the new lines, but they did confirm that the presence of a multitude of such installations may not correspond with the accord with Lebanon.

Another topic that was discussed in the talks was the possibility of stationing Multinational Force units — including French and U.S. contingents — in addition to the Lebanese Army units. The Americans have expressed their concern with positioning a U.S. force opposite the Syrian line, and deliberations on this will continue.

The Israeli sources noted that the Kimche talks were preliminary. The Americans are examining in parallel various possibilities for continued contacts with the Syrians, and are not ruling out the possibility that Syria might change its position later on. Among other things, the idea was mentioned of dispatching a senior figure to Damascus since the secretary of state and his assistant are currently not inclined to go there.

Kimche also dealt with other subjects with his colleagues, among other things Israel's ties with Africa and South America, in what was described as a general review of relations between the countries against the background of the improvement in those relations.

Referring to the memorandum of understanding, The Israeli officials said that it has some interesting elements that would be worthwhile implementing. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday in reply to a question that the issue is not now topical.

Secretary Shultz will see Ambassador Rosenne today for their first meeting.

Sharon Warns PLO; Criticizes MNF, Cabinet

TA161800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon, who is visiting France as the guest of the French branch of the Herut Movement, held a news conference in Paris this afternoon. Sharon introduced himself to journalists as the only defense minister in the world who left his post because Christians had killed Muslims. He reacted to recent developments in Lebanon and to the Syrian position in the crisis. Our correspondent Yo'av Tocker in Paris reports on the main points made by Sharon.

[Begin Tocker recording] Minister Sharon declared that Israel would do everything possible to prevent the PLO from regrouping in Lebanon. Israel has in the past survived far more difficult situations, the minister said, and we have the means to deal with the new situation, and a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon is not the sole possibility available to us. He emphasized that in any case, Israel does not intend to become a hostage of the Syrians who are acting under Soviet guidance.

Sharon again accused the Multinational Force stationed in Lebanon of being indirectly responsible that many hundreds of terrorists had succeeded in again infiltrating into the Beirut area. It is not a matter of cooperation between the MNF and the terrorists, the minister said, but when Israel agreed to the stationing of the MNF,the government in Jerusalem did not conceive that this force would serve as a buffer behind which the terrorists would regroup.

As for the internal political arena in Israel and his personal status within the Cabinet, Sharon said: What has been happening in the last few months and the Cabinet's systematic attacks sometimes goes beyond the boundaries of political competition and might cause damage in the long run. We might go on and for years pay the price of the current bickering. [end recording]

Discusses Relations With U.S.

TA161010 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 16 Jun 83 p 3

[Excerpt] "The honeymoon in relations with the United States will be as short as any honeymoon, and the government must make difficult decisions on the issue of Judaea and Samaria," Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon said yesterday in a closed meeting with Jewish Agency envoys in Paris.

Sharon told those present that the United States had not given any "green light" for the war, and when he visited the United States in May prior to the fighting, the Americans had spoken about a "clear provocation" as a pretext for the war. "I asked how many people had to be killed for there to be such a pretext." Sharon said that Lebanon had lost its opportunity of being an

independent state — first and foremost because of the Americans — because of the U.S. desire to see Lebanon as part of the general settlement [hesder haklali] in the Middle East. "I said this to Haig, Weinberger, and Shultz," Sharon said. "Assistant Secretary of State Veliotes is neither a great leader nor a very clever man," the minister added, "but, in a briefing, he admitted that the United States had erred in conducting the negotiations."

On the situation in Israel, Sharon said that we were involved in a process of internal weakening. He also complained about "atomic attacks" by the press against the Cabinet ministers. "I do not read the papers," he said. "My wife is my press officer. In the morning I ask her, are they attacking? She says yes, and I say: Put them aside."

Moshe Levi Foresees End of IDF Lebanon Presence

TA170816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that we are on the way to ending the IDF's presence in Lebanon, but we will yet have to undergo several processes before this comes about. He made these remarks at a rally held by a division that fought in Lebanon and which is stationed in southern Lebanon today. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar was present at the rally in Metulla:

[Begin recording] [Zohar] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi does not directly refer to the question of the IDF's partial withdrawal from Lebanon. However, he says, we are on the way to ending the IDF's presence in Lebanon.

[Levi] We are not holding this rally to mark the end of our presence in Lebanon. The agreement with the Lebanese Government notwithstanding, we still have a way to go, and this division will have to take part in some of the processes laying ahead.

[Zohar] The chief of staff added that the division's missions at the end of its 1-year stay in Lebanon reflect the IDF's (?actions) in Lebanon.

[Levi] The war against the terrorists and the subsequent war against the Syrians — the war that came after the war, maintaining a vital area in the face of large Syrian troops — were tasks carried our confidently and calmly while paying attention to details and out of a sense of responsibility. This allowed us all to live calmly during this period. [end recording]

Begin Answers Protest Group on Withdrawal

TA161135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 16 Jun 83

[Text] At noon, Prime Minister Menahem Begin met in Jerusalem with representatives of a group of 'Parents Against Silence' and turned down their demand to take the IDF out of Lebanon at once. In his view, this is an impractical demand, and if the government were to work in that direction, the wheel would be turned back, and tens of thousands of civilians in Galilee would again find themselves in the terrorists' range of fire.

Mr Begin rejected the claim that the IDF was in a foreign country without a goal, and called on the mothers to support the government's position and close ranks, since the Israeli public was not divided into those who want their sons to return home and those who do not want this.

The mothers submitted a petition to the prime minister signed, according to them, by 10,000 parents. The delegation members told our correspondent Yaron Enosh that they had formed the impression that their words had not fallen on deaf ears, but Mr Begin was not yet willing to make a decision. The group of 'Parents Against Silence' has said that it will carry on with its fight.

Editorials View IDF Redeployment, Andropov

TA170805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Hatzofe* says that Syria has not softened its opposition to the agreement with Lebanon. The Damascus regime has hardened its position and has said that it will agree to negotiate with the U.S. Administration only on condition that Israel withdrew from all the territories and recognize Palestinian rights. All signs indicate that the United States prefers to wait, and is abstaining from accelerating the pace of political processes, hoping that Syria will moderate its position in light of the pressures exerted on it by the Arab states. However, the chances of this happening are very slim.

It is now clear that an IDF redeployment in Lebanon is merely a question of time. Even if the U.S. Administration hopes to include the Syrians in the negotiations over Lebanon, this does not justify the postponement of an IDF redeployment.

Davar writes that Yuriy Andropov has come out the winner from the struggle within the Supreme Soviet and has been elected president of the Soviet Union. Sovietologists will go on arguing whether he beat his rivals or was forced to compromise with them. In any case, Andropov must now direct his efforts to foreign policy, mainly in heeding the feelers of the U.S. Administration about limiting the arms race and the Lebanese crisis. The United States needs Soviet cooperation in order to defuse the explosive situation in the Lebanese arena. The Soviets can help the Americans in the framework of a deal on the limitation of the arms race, or perhaps through a U.S. agreement to continuing Soviet rule in Afghanistan.

Policy on Lebanese Said Needed To Stop Terrorists

TA170541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The IDF commander in the Tyre area says that if the Lebanese border is not closed and the terrorists are allowed to move freely in Lebanon in the future, they will continue to operate against the IDF.

Speaking with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the senior officer called for the formulation of a clear policy regarding the handling of Lebanese citizens, in order to allow effective maintenance of daily security. He said that the current policy enables terrorists operating in southern Lebanon to communicate daily with their centers in Beirut. He assessed that in its current condition, the Lebanese Army does not have a chance of imposing order in Lebanon.

Five More Settlements Approved in West Bank

Settlement Freeze Reported

TA161053 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs will approve only five more new settlements in west Samaria. Our correspondent Shalom Oren has learned that the settlement authorities intend to freeze the situation and see to consolidating the existing settlements.

The settlements in west Samaria are built by private enterprise. Some 18 settlements are currently being built in the area, but only 7 of them were authorized by the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs. The five settlements that will apparently be approved in the next meeting are Ramim, Zofim, and Avne Hefez [as heard].

Official Denies Settlement Limit

TA161518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikha'el Deqel has denied that the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs will only approve the establishment of five new settlements in western Samaria. In a ceremony laying the cornerstone for the settlement of Sha'are Tiqva Bet in the area, Deqel said that the report on this issue only reflected the opinion of one member of the committee. He emphasized that there exists an agreement in principle that all the settlements whose establishment is handled by the Agriculture Ministry would be approved by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs.

Our correspondent reported at noon that the settlement authorities only intend to approve the establishment of another five settlements in western Samaria, freeze the present situation, and see to consolidating the existing settlements.

Committee Examines Law Enforcement in West Bank

TA170752 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 17 Jun 83 p 2

[Report by Robert Rosenberg]

[Text] A ministerial committee headed by Defence Minister Moshe Arens took the first step yesterday toward a sweeping re-evaluation of law enforcement in the administered territories.

Arens, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Justice Minister Moshe Nisim, Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir, Chief-of-Staff Rav-Aluf, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, Police Inspector-General Rav-Nitzav, and Commissioner Arye Ivtzan met yesterday in Arens' Tel Aviv office to discuss what has become known as the "Karp Report." Deputy Attorney-General Yehudit Karp, who recently resigned as chairman of a committee that did a two-year study of law enforcement in incidents involving Jewish vigilantes in Judaea and Samaria, was also present. Zamir has postponed giving the Karp documents to the Knesset until the ministerial committee makes decisions.

A terse statement issued after the two-hour meeting said the committee will discuss "law enforcement regarding all residents of Judaea and Samaria." Explaining the reference to "all residents," sources in Jerusalem explained that "the idea is to review the entire law enforcement programme" in the territories as it involves both Arabs and Jews. Such a step has long been urged by officials in the Justice Ministry and the police, who have said that the legal status of the territories has "handcuffed" law-enforcement agencies that operate inside the State of Israel.

Some Justice Ministry officials believe that Israel can impose its own criminal law in the territories without annexing them. The purpose would be to take enforcement of the criminal law out of the hands of a hodgepodge of agencies, often working at cross purposes.

The statement issued yesterday said that "within a week" the ministries will prepare working papers on law enforcement in the territories, and that "these position papers will...re-examine existing law enforcement procedures and...the allocation of resources." On the issue of resources, there is scepticism at the highest levels of both the police and the Justice Ministry that allocating more money or manpower will solve what is believed to be essentially a political problem.

Ehrlich's Condition Described As 'Very Grave'

TA161707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] It was reported from the Jerusalem Biqur Holim Hospital that the condition of Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich is very grave, and he has been connected to a respirator. Mr Ehrlich has been unconscious since this morning.

Arab Killed, Three Wounded in Tel Aviv Explosion

TA170520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] A handgrenade exploded last night near the gas bottles on the ground floor of the Tal Hotel in Tel Aviv. Four Arabs from Gaza who were in the hotel were wounded, and one of them died on the way to hospital. The circumstances of the explosion are still unclear. The wounded men ran into the lobby and shouted that an explosive device had been hurled at them.

Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller reports that the police found a handgrenade lever nearby. The lever may indicate that the handgrenade had been thrown at the Arabs. Police investigators are also looking into the possibility that the four men were handling the grenade, which then exploded in their hands. The condition of one of them is serious and the other two sustained moderate injuries.

Shamir on Political Speech, Foreign Relations

TA170601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GM 17 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says there is no place in Israel for emergency laws that would restrict freedom of speech in critical political situations. However, said Shamir, whoever is concerned for democracy should be aware of limits in times of emergency.

He told the Haifa Rotary Club that whoever exceeded these limits endangered not only the state but democracy as well. He attributed the improvement of U.S. and European relations with Israel to the agreement with Lebanon.

There was now much more understanding for Israel's position and recognition of the Arab states which were refusing to march toward peace.

LIBYA

JANA: Al-Qadhdhafi Drops Western Sahara Issue

LD162012 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jun (JANA) — After his return from his visit to several sister Arab countries in the Arab East, the leader of the revolution made a statement in which he stressed the continuation of the Jamahiriyah's pan-Arab role in an (?all-out) pan-Arab mobilization to repel the Zionist death wagon and to ensure effective participation in this pan-Arab action so as to confirm the unity of the Arab nation and preserve its existence.

The statement said: Libya discharged its duty in full with regard to Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro until they were liberated from years of Spanish colonization through the struggle of the Polisario and until the issue was placed in the hands of the OAU under the leadership of Ethiopia. Now that the OAU is responsible for tackling this issue, and now that relations between Morocco and Algeria have been restored, Libya declares that there has not been a Moroccan-Libyan problem or difference; the main problem is the pan-Arab problem. Since Libya today plays a major role in the general pan-Arab mobilization to confront the historic enemy, Libya will continue to rouse the Arab nation and marshal its potential so as to destroy the enemy, dropping all considerations that are not up to the level of the Arab fate, which the Zionist death wagon threatens.

JANA: Iranian Paper Distorts Al-Qadhdhafi Interview

LD161001 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 16 Jun (JANA) — Iran's *Keyhan* yesterday carried an interview it conducted with the brother leader and was quoted by some Arab and international news agencies.

The text of this interview was deliberately distorted, moreover the timing of publication it represents a form of opportunism.

The date that the interview was given was during the convening of the first international symposium on the thought of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Green Book, in Tripoli on 7 April.

Hence the publication of this interview in its distorted form by the paper, after a lapse of more than 2 months, confirms bad intentions and design by the paper.

INA: Libya Arrests Officers on Coup Charges

JN161306 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] London, 16 Jun (INA) — Libyan opposition sources here today disclosed to INA that a few days ago the Libyan regime arrested three officers at Sabha airbase on the charge of planning and participating in a coup d'etat. The sources added that a few months ago Al-Qadhdhafi and his henchmen began to arrest and dismiss a large number of Army officers on various charges. The Libyan regime arrested nine officers at the beginning of this month on the same charge.

The sources said that the Libyan opposition forces will continue to struggle in order to topple this sanguinary regime which has implicated Libya and its people in matters which do not serve the cause of Arab struggle against the Zionist entity and in the foreign plots being concocted against the Arab nation.

ETHIOPIA

COPWE Delegation Departs for Moscow 15 June

EA/61943 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] A COPWE delegation of more than 30 people left for Moscow yesterday. *Serto Ader* reported that the delegation, led by Comrade Tesema Belay, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for the Wollo region, left for Moscow to gain organizational working experience from the oldest communist party, the CPSU.

The delegation, composed of regional representatives, heads of branches concerned with organizational affairs, members of various departments of the COPWE Central Committee, and representatives of provincial and grassroots organizations, is expected to gain experience that will be useful in determining the structure and activities of our soon-to-be-established workers party.

TANZANIA

Official Presents 1983-84 Development Plan

EA/62106 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The government will spend 8.597 million shillings under the 1983-84 development plan, which takes into consideration the important aims of correcting the economy and increasing production.

Presenting the development plan for the next fiscal year to Parliament, the minister of state for planning and economic development, Professor Kighoma Malima, noted that efforts willalso be made to cut the use of foreign exchange and to increase its acquisition, to raise the output of labor, and to reactivate and strengthen the economy.

He said that, from the amount of money set aside, the regions have been allocated an additional 794 million shillings for the next year, an increase of 93 million shillings compared to estimates of the last period. Prof Malima said that regional plans have placed emphasis on food production projects and other business in the villages. Other projects scheduled to be implemented under the regional plans include cooperative and community development projects and grants to district development corporations.

On the subject of projects which can be completed and made operational, Minister Malima noted that next year's development plan earmarks sufficient funds for these programs. He said that the following projects are among those expected to be completed during 1983-84: the (Musindi) paper factory, the Ubungo thread factory, the Dodoma brick and earthenware factory, the factory which is to manufacture starch from cassava, and Dodoma Hospital. Also included in this group are the Kurasini Bridge in Dar es Salaam city, the Morogoro-Dodoma road, and the Rusumo-(Rusahunga) road.

Taking into account the difficult economic situation which faces the country, Prof Malima declared that the plans allocating development funds for various projects will stress that their disbursement must be in accordance with implementation arrangements and that implementation statements must be issued at appropriate times.

For projects requiring the use of foreign exchange, the funds will be given after confirmation by the central bank. Ndugu Malima added that as a result of the economic situation, the 1983-84 development budget shall be reexamined after the first half of its implementation in order to correct the expenditure trends among the various development projects.

GAMBIA

Gambian Parliament Speaker Alieu Jack Resigns

AB170810 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Banjul, Jun 17 (AFP) -- Sir Alieu S. Jack, speaker of the Gambian Parliament for the past 15 years and president of the Confederal Senegambian Assembly, has resigned, it was learned from an official source here. In a letter to the government, Sir Alieu, who served as governor-general of Gambia prior to independence, gave no reason for his decision.

According to rumors circulating here, Sir Alieu reportedly offered 2,500 dollars to an opposition member of Parliament, Fode Makaloo, to lodge accusations against Justice Minister Fafa Mbai in order to induce him to call off a campaign against corruption. Mr Makaloo is believed to have informed Gambian authorities of the alleged scheme.

GHANA

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Soweto Day

AB161852 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Ghana has reaffirmed its continued support for the people of southern Africa in their struggle for self-determination. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra today to mark the international day of solidarity with the struggling people of southern Africa, said the government is concerned over the white minority regime's continued repression of blacks in the apartheid republic, in defiance of UN resolutions.

It urged those countries which maintain trade, military, and cultural links with the regime to review their policies, in order to effectively adopt economic sanctions and other mandatory measures adopted by the United Nations against South Africa.

The statement also appealed to countries and international organizations to renew their demands for the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their involvement in the struggle for the total liberation of the country.

On its part, the Ghana National Committee Against Apartheid called on the OAU to speed up work on the strengthening of the liberation movement in southern Africa.

In a message marking the day, the committee further urged the OAU to marshal the diplomatic voice of the continent to confront the Western powers that have been giving comfort to the racist regime in South Africa.

In addition, the OAU must help the frontline states and the liberation movements to redress the imbalance of forces in the region, a situation which, the committee says, allows South Africa to carry out its present series of attacks against the frontline states.

Government, TUC, Employers Discuss Wage Raise

AB161718 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The government has agreed to increase the proposed basic daily wage for the pay structure rationalization exercise by about 15 percent. The figure proposed in the 1983 budget is 21.19 cedis but Dr Kwesi Botchway, secretary for finance and economic TUC [Trades Union Congress], and the Employers' Association yesterday that government has agreed to raise the figure to 24.20 cedis in an effort to accomodate the views of the TUC leadership.

Dr Botchway repeated his earlier statement that in an attempt to increase the purchasing power of the workers, care must be taken not to do so through means that can lead to further inflation. He pointed out that there has been a cutdown on expenditure on some development projects to enable the government to accomodate the 24.20 cedis level. To raise this above that level would mean a further cut in development expenditure, he said, adding that this will throw the whole national recovery program out of balance. The problem, Dr Botchway said, is not how much money to pay but where that money would come from to be used for payment.

Representatives of the Ghana Employers' Association observed that the industrial sector has for years been faced with serious problems of low productivity due to lack of raw material. They maintained that some factories are now living on their capital and overdrafts and it would be difficult for them to pay a wage which cannot be supported by productivity. The Employers' Association expressed their inability to pay the 24.20 cedis but agreed to the 21.19 cedis proposed earlier so that the collective bargaining machinery can be used for any further salary increases.

On its part, the TUC said the 24.20 cedis is still inadequate. The chairman of the IMC [Interim Management Committee] of the TUC, Mr Aboagye, said the TUC was grateful to the government for its positive response at the negotiations so far but again appealed to it to reconsider the level of price increase as against the salary of the worker so that what he called something reasonable can be arrived at.

Dr Joe Abbey on his part stressed the need for the meeting to discuss other ways of improving the quality of the life of the worker rather than concentrating on wages alone. The meeting resumes on Monday.

Commentary on 'Harsh' Government Budget, Economy

AB161040 Lagos NAN in English 0945 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Article by Samuel Ajobola, NAN correspondent: "Ghana: Harsh Budget, Harsh Reactions"]

[Text] "The harsh economic conditions which face us today should leave us in no doubt whatsoever that as a nation we have reached a point where we must either apply the most effective and necessarily drastic cure or suffer disaster. There is simply no middle ground."

These words of Ghana's finance minister, Dr. Kwesi Botchway, during his presentation of the 1983 budget, has triggered off, as the late Joseph Tarka would say, "a chain of reactions, the end of which no one can tell." As a consequence of the announcement of the harshest budget in Ghana's history, one may indeed be unable to predict the end of the reactions. One thing is, however, certain: Events in the chain have become manifest. Recently, the country's university students staged a demonstration calling for the resignation of Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings and his ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC). Their main grievance was food shortage, which was so grave that the government had had to arrange for emergency food imports. Basic commodities whose prices soared included meat which sold for 83 cedis (21 naira) instead of 20 cedis (N5) per kilo. The price of soap powder also rose from 9.5 cedis (N2.3) to 12 cedis (N3.50), cerealac baby food from 14.5 cedis (N3.80) to 36 cedis (N9.47) and milk food drink from 11 cedis (N2.80) to 39 cedis (N10.20). Even the price of a matchet, the most popular farming implement in Ghana, rose by more than 20 per cent from 15.66 cedis (about N4). Prices of beer, cigarettes, fuel, kerosene, gas, oil and textiles increased by a hundred per cent or more. And similar not all of these items are not produced in the country. [as received]

The budget did not spare the health sector where dental charges rose from 2 cedis (less than 50 kobo) to 20 cedis (N5). However, the transportation sector recorded the highest price increases. A return ticket from Accra to London cost 41,000 cedis (N10,789), while a round trip ticket to Lagos from Accra cost about N600.

A post-budget survey carried out by the local press showed that in spite of government controls, open market prices assumed a will of their own. Transportation shot through the roof, while food prices soared further. The survey showed that an average-size yam tuber now cost 30 cedis (N7.89), a bottle of palm oil or groundnut oil 80 cedis (N21) and a 'finger' of plantain 20 cedis (N5).

With the Ghanaian labourer earning 725 cedis (N190) per month and in the face of prevailing shortages, it is perhaps understandable why the rejection of the budget was national. Workers of the University of Ghana, Legon described the budget as harsh and unprecedented in Ghana's history, while farmers who asked the government to listen to "the voice of the poor," called for a review. Similar calls have come from the powerful Trade Union Congress and the Ghana Christian Council, whose vice-president publicly described the budget as "unrealistic."

Harsh the budget may be, but the government offered a logical and economic explanation for its action. According to the Dr. Botchway, successive budget deficits coupled with the need to encourage the export sector of the economy necessitated "a complete overhaul of policy in the areas of incomes and pricing of foreign exchange."

However, the budget has encouraged a flourishing black market in foreign currency which Ghanaians humourously refer to as the World Bank. In the black market the Nigerian naira, the CFA franc, the pound sterling and the American dollar sell at between 100 per cent and 25,000 per cent above the official buying rate. This means that the new increases have affected the black market value of the cedis.

Rawlings has had to speak to Ghanaians to placate them. He said: "The medicine is bitter, I agree, but it is necessary." He added that if the PNDC was concerned with cheap popularity it would not have presented the nation with such a budget.

Apart from Rawlings' own evidence about the harshness of the budget, the press has called for a review. For example, in an unusually frank editorial on April 30, *The Mirror* said: "If we want to be honest with ourselves we would say that the budget is too harsh for easy acceptance. In the interest of the revolution, for the goodness of the country and in the name of dignity, we implore the government to take a second look at the budget."

An imaginative Ghanaian commentator likened the situation to a father whose son has been ill for years and he finally finds a medicine which prescribed "a teaspoonful a day for the child, but because he is desperate, he administers two." He then asked the inevitable question: "What happens to the child?" And answered: "Of course, he dies."

The Ghana Government seems, like this kind father, anxious to administer an over-dose treatment to Ghanaians, but the latter are resisting.

NIGERIA

Border With Chad Reportedly Still Closed

AB161645 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, June 16 (AFP) — Nigeria's border with Cameroon immediately south of Lake Chad is still closed, causing serious problems in Chad, according to a reliable source here today. Ndjamena is short of fuel and the power station which supplies the Chadian capital is expected to cease operating at the weekend as a result of the border closure, the source said.

Nigeria's border with Cameroon was closed by the Nigerian military after clashes between Chadian and Nigerian troops on islands in Lake Chad broke out in April, thus cutting off the southern route into Chad.

According to Nigerian sources, about 50,000 barrels per day of oil had in the last few months been "illegally exported" through northern Nigeria. Petrol is cheap in Nigeria, but is even cheaper on the black market.

Diplomatic sources in Lagos believe that the Nigerian authorities, aware of the "leaks" and irritated by their neighbours, have decided to strike by closing off vital supplies to Chad, whether of food, spare parts or fuel. A military source said however that the situation on the border was calm.

Observers in Lagos said the Nigerian authorities were attempting to prove to their neighbours that territorial integrity and sovereignty must be respected at all costs. This would be in the light of a border dispute with Cameroon two years ago as well as that with Chad only a few weeks ago. The developments also come in the run-up to important general and presidential elections in August.

Nigeria has traditionally supported Chad, sponsoring several peace efforts in recent years, and has been an ardent supporter of Hissein Habre since his forces took power in Ndjamena last June. The Nigerian Army also provided the largest contingent for a Pan-African peacekeeping force sent into Chad by the Organization of African Unity during the recent civil war there.

A reliable source said there were currently no contacts between Lagos and Ndjamena. But the United States, also an active supporter of Mr Habre, is striving to ease tension between the two states, observers said.

Talks With Yugoslavia Held in Belgrade

AB151530 Lagos NAN in English 1510 GMT 15 Jun 83

[By Bisi Olawunmi]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 15 (NAN) — Nigeria and Yugoslavia on Monday held bilateral talks in Belgrade to review economic and political relations between them.

A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA in Belgrade reports that the Yugoslav team was led by the head of the Nigeria-Yugoslavia Joint Commission, Mr. J. Srbovon, while the minister of state for housing and environment, Alhaji Ibrahim Bunu, led the Nigerian delegation.

The Nigerian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Mr. J.D. Sokoya, who also took part in the discussions, told NAN that while the meeting noted the cordial political relations between both countries, it stressed the need to boost economic co-operation. The talks, he said, centred on the sale of Yugoslav agricultural and construction equipment to Nigeria. The Yugoslavs would in turn buy Nigerian oil and commodity products but the proposals to settle the bills through a barter system was not acceptable to Nigeria with regards to oil.

Meanwhile, the meeting resolved that the joint commission be revived so that it could contribute more to economic interaction between the two countries.

Cooperation Pacts With Gambia, Uruguay Signed

AB161215 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, Jun 15 (NAN) — Nigeria today signed an agreement for economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Republic of Gambia.

The minister for national planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, who signed for Nigeria, said that Nigeria was fully committed to the development of its economy and those of other African nations.

The agreement provides for cooperation in industry, mining, agriculture, energy, telecommunications and the exchange of of a Nigeria-Gambia joint commission to coordinate the imple Nigeria's exports to Gambia between 1970 and 1976 rose by 50 percent while imports from the Gambia also doubled. Fish, which topped the list of Nigeria's imports, accounted for 80 percent. Nigeria supplied equipment worth about 71,428 naira to the Gambian polytechnic in 1979 and gave N10,714 for the construction of a high school in that country.

A Nigerian, Mr Justice Yinka Ayoola, is currently serving as the chief justice of the Gambia.

The Gambian envoy to Nigeria signed for his country.

Also today, Nigeria signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Uruguay.

Mrs Oyagbola called on Uruguay to assist Nigeria in livestock rearing, rice production and food processing by providing experts.

She said that the Nigerian Government was examining the possibility of reducing the trade imbalance between the two countries. She called for the convening of the inaugural session of the Nigeria-Uruguay joint commission.

The Uruguayan ambassador to Nigeria, Pedro Vival Salaverry, who signed for his country, expressed the hope that the agreement would play a significant role in further enhancing relations between the two countries.

Benefits of Agreements Explained

AB161329 Lagos NAN in English 1308 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, Jun 16 (NAN) — The minister of national planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, said in Lagos yesterday that the country signed economic and scientific cooperation agreements with African and non-African states for strategic reasons.

In an interview with the NEWS AGENCY Of NIGERIA (NAN) on the benefits the country had derived from the several accords signed recently, Mrs Oyagbola said that the bilateral accords with the African states had provided a forum for implementing ECOWAS programs.

She said that the country could not afford to develop in isolation from neighboring African states, adding that it could not also stand by and watch European states aiding African states without participating in the development programs.

Citing the bilateral accord with the Gambia, Mrs Oyagbola said that the country had financed the construction of a high school in Banjul and provided equipment for the Gambia polytechnic.

She explained that the accords had made it easy for the transfer of technology from the developed countries to Nigeria, observing that Romania was assisting in the training of Nigerian medical students. The Ford Foundation and Britain, she said, had provided teachers and science equipment at cheaper costs to Nigeria.

Nigeria recently signed economic pacts with several countries, including Canada, Uruguay, the Gambia, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Final Communique on Election Campaign Issued
AB161555 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Communique on 15 June meeting in Lagos between leaders of registered political parties and Nigerian President Shagari]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the leaders of the six registered Party], NAP [National Alliance of Progressives], NPN [National Redemption Party] and the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] met on Wednesday 15 and Thursday 16 June at Ribadu Road to consider the conduct of electioneering campaigns for the forthcoming upectoons with the view to ensuring that the elections are peaceful, free, and fair.

The meeting discussed reports of political thuggery, lawlessness, and victimizations of political opponents from various parts of the country. It also considered the 14-point resolution of the Council of State on the issue of law and order in the country. The meeting noted the need for leaders of all political parties and their supporters to defuse the charged political atmosphere and to prevent the sad consequences and implications of any breakdown of law and order before or after the elections.

The leaders of the six political parties agreed that democracy is the best form of government for Nigeria and that it should be sustained at all costs. The meeting discussed exhaustively the question of political thuggery, the role of the police, the role of the Federal Electoral Commission, the role of the judiciary and the role of the mass media. On the issue of political thuggery, all the six political parties dissociated themselves from all acts of political thuggery and condemned such acts as inimical to the interests of the nation. The parties agreed that in all electioneering campaigns the use of abusive, insulting, and inciting language must be avoided as these tend to provoke the followship [as heard] to violent reactions. The parties agreed that the meeting of one political party should not be disturbed by members of another party. To this end, permits for meetings should be given to one political party in a town at a time. During such time, the vehicles of other political parties should not be permitted to ply the route of the party authorized to hold the campaign meeting. Where permits are given to two political parties to campaign in two different towns, efforts must be made to avoid crossing each other's routes to or from the meeting by members and supporters of the parties concerned.

The leaders expressed appreciation of the great pressure which is being borne by the Nigerian police force during the current electioneering campaign. They noted that, by and large, the force has been performing well in the discharge of its onerous duties. However, the leaders recognized the need to ensure that the police force maintains absolute impartiality in the effective enforcement of law and order throughout the country.

In particular, the leaders enjoined the police to be fair to all parties, not to support one group against the other, to investigate all suspected cases of crime brought to their notice, to ensure that all offenders, regardless of their status or political affiliation, are promptly dealt with according to law and that no person, whatever his status or political affiliation, is allowed to use the police to harrass his political opponents.

The meeting noted the very crucial and important role which the Federal Electoral Commission [Fedeco] has to play in the conduct of a peaceful, free, and fair election in August and September 1983. The leaders expressed appreciation for the performance of the commission so far. They observed that the commission has satisfactorily tackled its problems as they occurred in the last few months. The next few weeks, however, would be very trying and very decisive. The leaders therefore called upon the Fedeco to do all in its power to ensure a peaceful, free, and fair election and to avoid any act of commission or omission that could lead to misunderstanding or confusion at any level. The leaders would wish that the Fedeco should make early statements to disabuse the minds of the public of any misunderstanding of such vital matters as the movement and use of ballot boxes, ballot papers, voters register, and other materials which are required by the electorate for conduct of peaceful, free, and fair elections.

The leaders welcomed the appeal made by the Council of State to the judiciary to take a serious view and also to mete out a swift condign punishment on all cases of breach of law and order brought before them.

The leaders recognized that the use of nolle prosequi by government is constitutional and that it is in the public interest to allow the law to take its normal course, especially in cases concerning the security of the nation.

The role of the mass media in the dissemination of information and in the maintenance of law and order was considered by the leaders.

The meeting stated that the decision of the National Assembly to establish a National Advisory Council on the mass media has become law. Therefore, in order to ensure peaceful, free, and fair elections, the council should come into effect immediately.

The leaders observed that the council should have been set up 3 months before the election date, that is, on 6 May 1983. They regretted that up till now the council had not come into being.

They therefore decided that all political parties should send the names of their representatives to the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for necessary action.

Finally, the leaders called upon all their supporters, traditional rulers, religious leaders, and all the people of Nigeria to cooperate with one another to maintain peace, law, and order throughout the period of electioneering during and after the elections.

The various political parties were led by Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, GCFR [Grand Commander of the Federal Republic], national president of the UPN; Chief A.M.A. Akinloye, national chairman of the NPN; Alhaji Hassan Yusuf, national president of the PRP; Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, executive president of the GNPP; Chief Adeniro Ogunsoye, national chairman of NPP, and Mr Tunji Braithwaite, national leader and chairman of NAP.

UPPER VOLTA

Communique Issued on Government-Army Talks

AB162047 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Communique issued 16 June by the minister of national defense and veterans affairs — read by Information Minister Albert Leonard Kabore]

[Text] Within the framework of the Army's return to its barracks, announced by the head of state in his message to the nation on 27 May, 1983, and in order to contribute to the resolution of the crisis facing the Armed Forces and the state, the officers of all units without exception met in Ouagadougou 13-16 June, 1983, at the Guillaume Ouedraogo Barracks. They decided unanimously that, among other things, all Army sections should return to their bases within 48 hours and that their equipment should be recovered.

In spite of efforts being made by some individuals, the Upper Voltan Army, aware of its responsibility, hereby demonstrates its maturity and determination to safeguard its cohesion and the unity of the nation. I make it a point to congratulate our Armed Forces on the clear-sightedness and patriotism which they have displayed and which enables us to view the future with greater serenity in the supreme interest of the state and the people of Upper Volta.

[Issued at] Ouagadougou on 16 June, 1983.

[Signed] The minister of national defense and veterans affairs.

Authorities Maintain Silence on 'Rebellion'

AB161806 Paris AFP in English 1792 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, June 16 (AFP) — The Upper Voltan authorities today continued official silence concerning measuresto end the rebellion by paratroopers in Po, near the Ghanaian border, loyal to ousted Prime Minister Thomas Sankara.

The 100 to 150 commandos, under garrison commander Captain Blaise Compaore, rebelled on May 17 in response to news of the arrest of Capt. Sankara and Major Jean-Baptiste Boucary Lingani, former secretary-general of the Permanent Secretariat of the People's Salvation Council (CSP) which seized power last November.

The paratroopers have been calling for the release of the two men, who were arrested for attempting to divert the CSP from its original aims allegedly assisted by a small Marxist group and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Since last week's issue of the weekly magazine *Carrefour African*, which contained an interview with Capt. Compaore, none of the Voltan newspapers have mentioned the uprising, which is the source of much speculation in the capital.

According to the police, the paratroopers control the bridge over the Red Volta River across which the road from Ouagadougou to Ghana runs. Telephone links with Po are also cut.

According to sources close to the Armed Forces General Staff, intense negotiations between Capt. Compaore's men and Army command in the capital are under way in the hope of avoiding further clashes which could lead to civil war.

ANGOLA

Egyptian Official To Visit Luanda 5 July

MB161027 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, is expected to arrive in Luanda on 5 July for a 2-day visit to Angola. This has been reported by ANGOP, quoting an official source.

The visit by the Egyptian minister will be part of a tour of several African nations, including Cameroon, Gabon, Zaire, Chad, Rwanda, and the Sudan, where he will deliver messages from President Husni Mubarak to the respective heads of state. The messages deal with African political issues and the strengthening of relations between Egypt and the countries that he will visit.

BOTSWANA

Masire Cited on OAU, Ties With Zimbabwe, RSA

MB161456 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The president, Dr Masire, has said relations between Botswana and Zimbabwe are very good, contrary to reports that there had been border incidents in the two countries. In an interview today with a BBC correspondent, President Masire admitted there were differences between Botswana and Zimbabwe recently and said these differences were overplayed by the press. Dr Masire said Botswana had not deployed any troops along the border with Zimbabwe because there was no need. He said normal patrols were carried out periodically. To clear this point, Dr Masire pointed to the recent establishment of a joint commission between the two countries as well as the establishment of diplomatic relations, adding that Zimbabwe had recently appointed its high commissioner to Botswana. He said there may be differences, but not what he would call bad relations between the two countries.

President Masire said that accusations that Botswana was allowing dissidents from Zimbabwe had been made through the press and added: Once in a while a politician in the heat of the moment at a Freedom Square meeting would say such things, but the Zimbabwean Government has since expressed its regret over what was said. He also disclosed that several Zimbabweans had been sent back to their country after failing to qualify for refugee status in Botswana. President Masire said that if people came with guns into Botswana, they were arrested, taken to court, tried, and sentenced. The law takes its course, he said. President Masire reiterated that those who claimed to be fighting the Zimbabwean Government or behaved in a manner that could be construed as fighting the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe were not allowed to stay in Botswana.

Referring to the OAU summit in Addis Ababa, Dr Masire said: In a way, it was just as well that the disagreements were successfully dealt with, because in the early days the tendency was to ensure that the members agreed on everything when they did not. He said the recent summit would, therefore, afford the member states the chance to express their genuine feelings. He said the summit had strengthened the OAU as it had been realized that unless each group came to meet the other group halfway, the OAU was likely to fail. Now the member states had a chance to respect the other party's point of view, too.

On domestic matters, President Masire disputed the assertions that by obtaining electricity for Gaborone from South Africa, Botswana was unnecessarily increasing its dependence on its neighbor. Dr Masire said the buying of South African electricity was only a temporary measure because Botswana was setting up its own power stations. He said, when we are through, we shall sell power to South Africa. They are helping us out now, and we will help them later. Dr Masire was referring to the Molopo power station, which is due for completion either at the end of 1985, or at the beginning of 1986. The president said Botswana was going through a difficult period at the moment because of the drought, but [words indistinct] things should work out better.

Referring to South Africa's recent statements in the wake of the Pretoria bomb blast, Dr Masire repeated his statement that South Africa was preparing a psychological setting for attacking Botswana.

LESOTHO

Minister Leaves for Prague WPC Session

MB170742 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The assistant secretary general of the ruling Basotho National Party, BNP, and minister of state for cooperatives and rural development, Mr Likhoana Jonathan, left Lesotho yesterday at the head of a four-man delegation to a nuclear disarmament conference to be held by the World Peace Council in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 20 to 26 June. The other members of the delegation are Mr (Robert Matsinyane), representing the BNP Youth League, Mr (Thero Tsoeu), representing the Student Democratic Front, SDF, of the National University of Lesotho, and Mr (Nqosa Mahao), representing the Committee for Action and Solidarity of Southern African Students, CASSAS.

At the Prague meeting, the BNP will also be formally admitted as a full member of the World Peace Council, while the Basotholand Congress Party, BCP, will have its membership terminated. The World Peace Council is a universal democratic mass movement representing millions of people in over 137 countries in the world. The organization is committed to the prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction and the ending of the arms race, as well as the abolition of foreign military bases and the replacement of the policy of force by that of negotiations for the settlement of differences between nations. The World Peace Council also stands for the elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination, and for respect for the right of peoples to sovereignty and independence, as well as respect for the territorial integrity of states and noninterference in their internal affairs. The organization believes in the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different political systems, and

it cooperates with the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and the League of Arab States.

The secretary general of the BNP, Mr (B.M. Makhele), has explained that the party's accession to membership of the World Peace Council is in line with the party's endeavors to broaden its base of international relations in the face of the escalating strangulation Lesotho is suffering as a result of her geographical position. Mr (Makhele) hailed the termination of the BCP membership from the council as a logical and natural response by humanity to an organization which had reduced itself to a tool of racist hegemony and destabilization. He expressed confidence that the BNP's participation in the World Peace Council would result in benefits to the peace-loving people of Lesotho and would enhance the country's own understanding of southern African problems.

Citizens Exempt From Kenyan Passport Rule

MB161453 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs notifies the public that the Government of Kenya has decided to stop entry into Kenya of all people whose passports bear endorsements of entry into South Africa. The Kenyan Government has, however, exempted Lesotho nationals from this ruling. The ministry advises the public that it would be necessary for all people who travel to Kenya to give advance notice to the Lesotho Embassy in Nairobi through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maseru to facilitate smooth entry into Kenya. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it would charge a levy for such notification in respect of people who are not civil servants.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Sends Birthday Greetings to Andropov

MB161909 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Samora Machel, the president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent a message of congratulations to Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on his 69th birthday, which was observed yesterday. In the message, Field Marshal Samora Machel reaffirmed the certainty that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, peoples, and states would continue to develop.

Production Council Seminar Opens in Maputo

MB161731 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] A seminar opened today in Maputo among production council officials to make preparations for the establishment of trade unions within Mozambique. Participating in the seminar are production council members from various provinces, and workers from some state [word indistinct]. Production councils have functioned as a forum to unions in Mozambique, setting up workers committees in factories and other workplaces to represent workers interests. The seminar will be studying ways to revitalize the production councils, and brigades will be traveling to all the provinces for the same purpose.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Anniversary of Soweto Events

Police Maintain 'Low Profile'

MB161249 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Police have forbidden about 100 journalists covering Soweto's June 16 commemorations to use their own vehicles. UPI reports that police have offered them police buses instead. Journalists have also been barred from attending the township's major commemoration event, a noon service at Regina Mundi Church. Police Chief Johan Coetzee describes the Regina Mundi event as the "black service." He says it's for the protection of the people of Soweto that the police are restricting movement. Coetzee says, in his words: If you let loose these pressmen in Soweto, you are asking for trouble.

Meanwhile in Soweto, police have apparently been given instructions to maintain a low profile. Soweto police commissioner J. Jacobs:

[Begin recording] [Jacobs] I gave instructions that the police will maintain a low profile. Unless circumstances change, unless circumstances alter and we have to adopt another strategy. The people can go on with their meetings on condition that it is peaceful and that there aren't any instigations. We are not interested in their politics, we are interested in maintaining law and order in Soweto. [end recording]

Reports from around the country indicate that all is quiet on the 7th anniversary of the Soweto uprising. Capital's correspondent in Soweto says buses and trains have been running normally. SAPA reports that thousands of workers have ignored calls for a stay-away in Johannesburg. In Pretoria township shops, cinemas, and other cultural places are reportedly closed. In central Johannesburg many black-run businesses are also reported closed.

The June 16th uprising in 1976 led to civil conflict throughout South Africa in which almost 600 people were killed.

Situation Reported Generally Quiet

MB161303 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The divisional commissioner of police for Soweto, Brigadier Jacobs, says there were no incidents in the township this morning. Traffic is normal, and roadblocks in operation earlier today have been removed. Addressing a news conference in Soweto, he said residents would be allowed to hold meetings today provided they were peaceful and orderly. Police would keep a low profile but would be ready for any eventuality. It was also quiet in the black residential areas on the West Rand.

A report from Pietersburg says students at the University of the North are not attending lectures today as it was decided by the university authorities to close the university unofficially today.

There were no incidents in the Cape peninsula this morning.

In the black residential area of Lamontville, near Durban, a light delivery vehicle was set alight and a police vehicle slightly damaged in a stone throwing incident last night.

Violence Erupts at Ceremony

MB161709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1553 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, June 16, SAPA — Buses were stopped from entering central Soweto, near Johannesburg, today following clashes between police and crowds attending a church service in commemoration of the anniversary of the 1976 countrywide riots in which 575 people died.

A PUTCO [Public Utilities Transport Corporation] spokesman said 30 of the company's buses were damaged by stone-throwing crowds, and its vehicles were now being rerouted around Baragwanath Hospital, Dobsonville Police Station, New Canada Station, and at No. 17 Shaft on the Soweto Highway.

The violence, which broke out in different parts of Soweto today after crowds left a commemoration service at the Regina Mundi Church at 3.30 pm, resulted in police using a sneeze machine to disperse protestors, police spokesman, Colonel Leon Mellet said. A police car was also damaged by stone throwers, according to the spokesman.

Police used a helicopter to check on incidents over the greater Soweto area, and reinforcements were on standby to attend to further disturbances.

Three foreign correspondents, who had flaunted a police ban on attending the church service, said police used teargas as soon as the estimated 4,000-member congregation left the church. Col Mellet denied that police used tear smoke before the stone throwing began.

The church service was addressed by speakers including Dr Nthatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, and Mr Saths Cooper, convenor of the newly-formed National Forum.

Meanwhile, in Natal, police set up roadblocks at the entrance to Lamontville, near Durban, but only one incident was reported this afternoon. The incident in the township today, according to a resident, allegedly happened when a teargas canister was thrown into her Mpanza Road home. She said five riot squad vehicles were keeping a watch on the area. The woman said police knocked at her door looking for "boys." They tried to open the door, but it was locked, and then threw the canister into a bedroom, she alleged.

A reporter's car was searched at one of the Lamontville roadblocks and police would not let him into the township.

Mr Alan Bray, deputy manager of the Durban Transport Management Board, said everything was normal.

Shops in Clermont closed for the day today, while those in Klaarwater and Chesterville were open.

In Kranskloof, a handful of policemen in riot gear kept watch as people set off for work this morning.

A spokesman for the University of Zululand said the campus was quiet.

About 30 people attended an all-night vigil in Durban last night to commemorate the June 16 uprising.

SAPA's Pretoria correspondent reported that the city's black townships were quiet earlier today as people prepared to attend commemoration services this afternoon. Some shops, cinemas and other cultural centres were closed as a mark of respect to those who died in 1976. People went about their business as usual this morning, and workers boarded buses, trains, and taxis as usual from Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Mamelodi, Mabopane, Soshanguve and ga-Rankuwa to their places of work in Pretoria and surrounding suburbs.

In Cape Town, early morning commuters were met by lone Black Sash protestors holding posters saying "One people, one land."

Although no calls had been made for worker stay-aways, at least two commemorative services are believed to have been held in the peninsula — in the black township of Guguletu and the Coloured Bonteheuwel township.

A spokesman for the Athlone Business and Professional Association said its 113 members closed their shops after 2 pm "as a mark of respect for those who died in 1976."

The Western Cape Traders Association had called on its 2,000 members to close between noon and 2 pm, as they did last year.

There were sporadic cases of stone-throwing on the N2 National Road past the D.F. Malan Airport in Cape Town at rush hour this afternoon, the SABC reported. A traffic spokesman attributed the stone-throwing to gangs of youths. He warned rush hour motorists to avoid the area.

Defense Minister Defends Evolutionary Change

MB161600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister, General Magnus Malan, believes that the evolutionary means being used by the government in its efforts to bring about equitable and justifiable change in South Africa are the best answer to Marxist aims. Gen Malan was speaking in Kempton Park. He said that the terrorist organizations are becoming desperate, as was shown by the bomb blast in Pretoria.

Attacks on industrial targets like SASOL I [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation coal liquification plant] and Koeberg

should be seen not as isolated incidents, but as part of the plan to destabilize South Africa. Gen Malan noted that the terrorist organizations have already declared that black national leaders are targets in their campaign and, according to their latest statements in Dar es Salaam, it is clear that all political and military leaders in South Africa are now targets for assassination. He said the terrorist leaders, as well as those who actively aid them, should be under no illusion as to the consequences of assassination attempts.

Accused Spies Make 'Surprise Court Appearance'

MB161741 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] SAPA reports that the alleged spies, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, and his wife, Ruth, made a surprise court appearance on a charge of high treason in Pretoria today. They were remanded by the magistrate and will appear at a summary trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court on 5 September.

Commodore and Mrs Gerhardt, who were arrested in February this year, were denied bail on the orders of the attorney general.

Death Sentence Not Ruled Out

MB160752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The attorney general of the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court is to decide at his own discretion on the crime, or crimes, with which Commodore and Mrs Dieter Gerhardt are to be charged. The Gerhardts were detained under the Internal Security Act in January in connection with allegations that they had spied for the Soviet Union.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement in Cape Town on behalf of the minister of justice, Mr Coetsee, in response to a report in a Johannesburg morning newspaper. The report claimed that Switzerland had been given assurances that the crime with which Mrs Gerhardt, who is regarded as a Swiss citizen, would be charged would not carry the death penalty. Mr Coetsee said South Africa had given no such assurances. South African judiciary was independent of the executive and legislative branches of government, and the executive neither prescribed nor interfered with the courts in the exercise of their functions.

Mr Coetsee said that following the arrest of the Gerhardts, the Swiss Government had inquired whether there was a possibility that the death sentence could be passed on Mrs Gerhardt. The South African Government had explained the position and had intimated that it was not possible to give any guarantees in respect of possible findings or the likely sentence given by a South African court.

Two AWB Men Appear in Court on Arms Charges

MB161957 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] A new Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] trial has started. The head of the extreme rightwing movement and a former member of the AWB have appeared in the Klerksdorp Regional Court on charges of possession of unlicensed firearms and illegal possession of ammunition. Both AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche and Jakob Daniel Viljoen have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Terreblanche, of Ventersdorp, and Viljoen were arrested separately by members of the security police in December last year. The trial is continuing.

Meeting With Ciskei Officials Covers Relocations

MB171006 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 17 Jun 83 p 4

[By political staff]

[Text] Cape Town — A top level delegation of Ciskei and South African cabinet ministers met in Cape Town yesterday in an apparent effort to resolve rising tensions between the two governments.

While the only official acknowledgement of the meeting was a bland statement issued by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, it is certain that prominent on the agenda were the twin issues of consolidation and Ciskei's refusal to accept any more blacks from South Africa. The official statement said a wide-ranging spectrum of matters of mutual concern came under discussion, and it was agreed that consultations would continue.

But Pretoria is known to be incensed at Ciskei's refusal to accept any more blacks moved out of "white" South Africa and into Ciskei.

Drought Aid, Loans Approved for Homelands

MB161530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] South Africa is to make nearly 30 million rand available to the TBVC countries [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] during the present financial year to help counter the effects of the drought. The aid will be in the form of loans and nonrecoverable grants. According to a spokesman of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria a loan of 9.6 million rand is being granted to Bophuthatswana, one of 6 million rand to Venda, one of 6.7 million rand to Transkei, and of 7 million to Ciskei.

The program of lending aid to independent countries is similar to the drought aid program in the national states. It involves the supply of clean drinking water and supplementary food, and the creation of job opportunities. South Africa's aid to the nationaland independent states during the present drought stands at nearly 50 million rand.

Radio Freedom Carries Call of ANC's Nzo

EA161321 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 15 Jun 83

[From the ANC program: 7th Soweto anniversary call to South African youth by ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo — recorded]

[Text] Compatriots: (?Since) 16 June [presumably 1976], the ranks of our movement and the people's army, Umkonto we Sizwe, have been filled with the youth from the [word indistinct] schools and universities and the peasantry. The enemy has been engaged systematically in armed combat inside our country [words indistinct] stone-throwing and molotov-cocktail-slinging youngsters have appeared on the battlefronts of our country, skilled, well-trained, disciplined revolutionary fighters confronting the enemy.

The victories they have scored have become household anecdotes, freely and enthusiastically discussed in the trains, buses, bars, and shebeens of our country. The gallant fighters of [words indistinct] and numerous actions are the toast of our people, young and old.

The AK-47, the limpet mine, the RPG-7 have become the symbols of resistance, bravery, courage, and above all, weapons for forging a new society and for the destruction of the [words indistinct] racist-capitalist setup in our country.

The ANC, the [words indistinct] vanguard of the national liberation struggle of our people, calls on our youth to take their place in the progressive civic organizations that have been created by our people to fight the daily afflictions (?set up) for them [passage indistinct].

The young people must join their parents in building popular mass democratic civil organizations that must lead the struggle against apartheid in all its manifestations. The youth must be both propagandists and agitators so as to expose (?continuously) all the repressive measures directed against the people.

We appeal to our young compatriots to generate anger in the hearts of all our people and create a [words indistinct] for the intensification of both our political and military struggle against the enemy.

We also appeal to you, the young people of our country, [words indistinct] to build and strengthen the progressive youth and freedom movement in our country. Organization is a most useful and effective weapon [words indistinct]. Without organization there can be no discipline and (?strategy). It is organization and discipline that are (?sustaining) [words indistinct] a determined onslaught on the enemy by joining both the ANC and our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The youth that has joined the South African Defense Force must stop pointing their guns at their kith and kin, but form its own clandestine group and start operations against the South African Defense Force. Use those grenades, rifles, (?and explosives) against the army whose role is to preserve white domination [words indistinct] and keep our people in perpetual slavery.

We call upon you young countrymen to campaign vigorously for the rejection of the recommendations of the president's council. Let us not [words indistinct] to divisive devices designed to weaken our united struggle against the enemy. [passage indistinct]

Let us reject [words indistinct] they are presenting to us. Remember that the bantustans have become prisons and concentration camps for our people. The freedom charter offers the only real democratic alternative to the wicked machinations of the minority clique.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Sends Congratulations to Andropov

MB170744 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 June 83

[Text] President Kaunda today sent a mesage of congratulations to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on his unanimous election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR. President Kaunda said he was pleased to learn that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had today, on 16 June 1983, elected Comrade Yuriy Andropov chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Dr Kaunda continued in his message: On behalf of the party, the government, and the people of Zambia, and indeed on my behalf, I congratulate you most sincerely on your unanimous election to this high and noble office. Your election is a clear manifestation of the confidence which the people of the USSR have in you to lead them to greater success.

Soweto Anniversary Noted; U.S. Policy Denounced

MB161036 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Zambia Association for the Liberation of Southern Africa National Chairman (Samson Banda) said yesterday that South Africa's limited concessions to the black races in South Africa are little more than a ploy to contain the growing revolution fervor in the country.

In a statement on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Soweto uprising, Mr Banda said that the cosmetic concessions the racist Pretoria regime was giving to the Colored and Indian peoples of South Africa was a means of buying time against the revolutionary offensive that the black peoples of that country have launched against apartheid. All nonwhite peoples in South Africa are regarded as blacks.

He said that apartheid was a vicious and violent system which has reduced the black people of that country to total slavery, although they continue to resist the Pretoria regime's maneuvers in this direction. He noted that the internal struggle against apartheid was escalating, and that the oppressed majority would soon attain their democratic freedoms.

He came down heavy on the Reagan administration of the United States for propping up apartheid by supplying the racist regime with sophisticated military equipment to be used against freedom fighters.

ZIMBABWE

Message on ANC Terrorists From RSA Denied

MB161933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1926 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Harare, June 16, SAPA -- A Zimbabwe Government spokesman tonight denied Zimbabwe had received any communication from South Africa over the reported border crossing of African National Congress terrorists into the republic at the weekend. The spokesman was reacting to a report from South Africa quoting the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, as saying his government had contacted the Zimbabwean Government over the issue. The Zimbabwe Government spokesman said: "We have not received any communication from the South African regime."

Earlier, the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, described the claims that four terrorists had crossed into South Africa near Messina on Saturday, as a "flimsy excuse" for an attack on Zimbabwe.

'Rebel Guerrillas' Reportedly Destroy Village

AB170815 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, June 17 (AFP) -- A large band of rebel guerrillas destroyed a village on a government resettlement project in southwestern Zimbabwe last weekend, injuring several peasants with axes and leaving 156 people homeless, the *Chronicle* newspaper reported here today. The government-controlled paper quoted one wounded man as saying the rebels wore blue uniforms and "Father Zimbabwe" badges -- insignia referring to veteran nationalist politician Johsua Nkomo, leader of the opposition ZAPU party who is now in self-exile in Britain.

The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has accused ZAPU of supporting the rebels -- former guerrillas during the war against white rule in the 1970's -- in their 19-month campaign of political violence in the southwest since Mr Nkomo was fired from the cabinet. But Mr Nkomo's party denies backing the "dissidents."

The *Chronicle* quoted villagers as saying between 16 and 18 heavily armed men arrived at their settlement, at Dombodema near the Botswana border, last Saturday afternoon. They ordered people out of their huts and set the dwellings on fire, the victims said. After forcing villagers to assemble under a tree, the rebels began striking them with axes, the paper said. No one was reported killed, but a number suffered wounds about the head and trunk.

The victims quoted the assailants as accusing them of "selling out" by participating in the government resettlement scheme, part of Zimbabwe's nationwide program to move hundreds of thousands of blacks off their crowded tribal lands and onto individual or cooperative farming projects. The villagers were warned they would be attacked again if they stayed on the scheme, the *Chronicle* said.